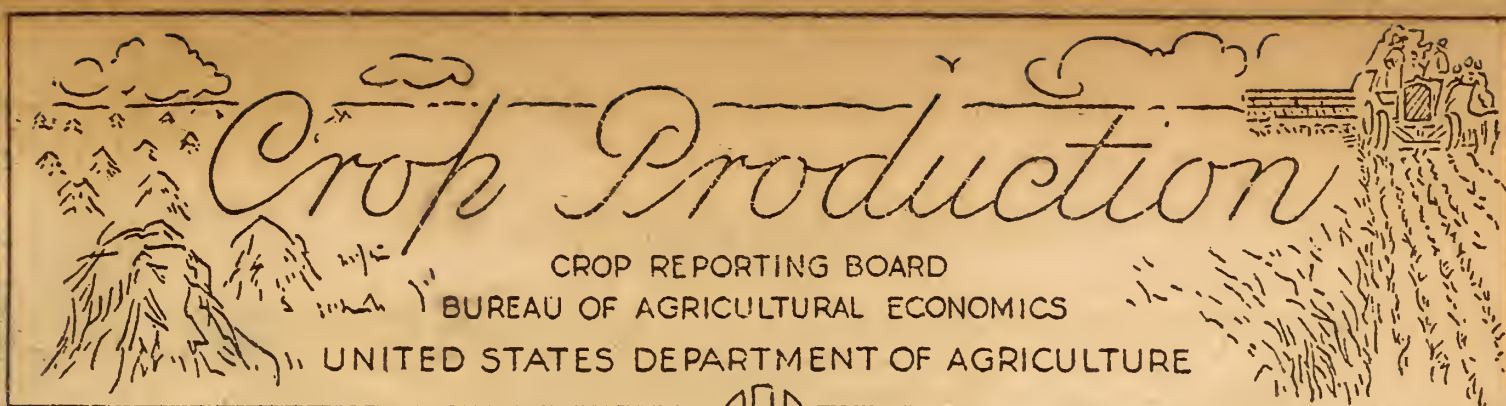


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Release: September 11, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1933-42	1943	Ind. Sept. 1, 1944 1/	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated	
						Aug. 1, 1944	Sept. 1, 1944 1/
Corn, all..... bu.	25.8	32.5	31.8	2,369,384	3,076,159	2,929,117	3,101,319
Wheat, all..... bu.	14.1	16.5	18.3	760,199	836,298	1,132,105	1,115,402
Winter..... bu.	15.0	15.6	18.8	570,675	529,606	786,124	786,124
All spring... bu.	12.2	18.5	17.3	189,524	306,692	345,981	329,278
Durum..... bu.	11.2	17.0	16.0	27,413	36,204	36,690	35,503
Other spring bu.	12.4	18.7	17.5	162,112	270,488	309,291	293,775
Oats..... bu.	28.6	29.8	30.0	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,187,779	1,190,540
Barley..... bu.	21.7	21.9	22.9	256,350	322,187	293,703	290,036
Rye..... bu.	11.7	11.1	11.9	40,446	30,781	27,565	27,565
Buckwheat..... bu.	16.9	17.5	16.2	7,020	8,830	9,045	8,662
Flaxseed..... bu.	7.7	8.9	8.4	17,180	52,008	26,462	25,878
Rice..... bu.	48.1	46.7	46.0	49,626	70,025	68,858	67,950
Sorghums for grain..... bu.	13.4	15.5	17.9	65,362	103,168	147,084	149,962
Hay, all tame.. ton	1.32	1.43	1.39	75,320	87,264	83,453	83,833
Hay, wild..... ton	.81	.92	1.00	9,788	12,279	13,870	13,876
Hay, clover and timothy 2/... ton	1.20	1.42	1.32	23,759	29,238	28,279	28,146
Hay, alfalfa... ton	2.02	2.17	2.21	27,765	32,465	31,892	31,775
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	3/ 859	3/ 880	3/ 818	15,133	21,123	19,754	17,686
Peas, dry field. bag	3/1,153	3/1,367	3/1,245	3,148	10,870	9,226	8,915
Soybeans for beans..... bu.	17.1	18.1	16.8	68,771	195,762	178,558	179,024
Peanuts 4/..... lb.	734	610	689	1,341,811	2,199,960	2,331,895	2,365,630
Potatoes..... bu.	120.1	139.9	125.3	362,912	464,656	385,295	377,589
Sweetpotatoes.. bu.	84.3	81.7	83.4	67,182	72,572	65,253	68,754
Tobacco..... lb.	908	966	1,026	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,616,498	1,730,680
Sugarcane for sugar & seed. ton	18.8	20.6	20.3	5,329	6,510	6,166	6,166
Sugar beets.... ton	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	7,303	7,204
Broomcorn..... ton	3/ 273	3/ 278	3/ 362	40	32	63	63
Hops..... lb.	1,158	1,297	1,278	5/ 39,024	42,297	48,430	46,765
Condition Sept. 1 (Pct.).							
Apples, commercial crop 6/..... bu.	7/ 62	51	67	5/122,378	89,050	125,643	122,633
Peaches..... bu.	62	42	71	5/ 57,618	5/ 42,180	71,316	72,272
Pears..... bu.	66	55	70	5/ 28,559	5/ 24,585	28,410	29,225
Grapes 8/..... ton	75	87	82	5/ 2,371	2,973	2,722	2,758
Pecans..... lb.	48	48	59	92,010	128,949	132,763	142,933
Pasture.....	67	73	70	--	--	--	--
Soybeans.....	79	81	77	--	--	--	--
Cowpeas.....	71	61	67	--	--	--	--

1/For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/Pounds. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/See footnote on table by States. 7/Short-time average. 8/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.



Release:  
September 11, 1944  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1944	1944 percent of 1943
	Average 1933-42	1943		
Corn, all	92,355	94,790	97,519	102.9
Wheat, all	53,706	50,554	60,884	120.4
Winter	38,163	33,952	41,864	123.3
All spring	15,544	16,602	19,020	114.6
Durum	2,377	2,130	2,218	104.1
Other spring	13,166	14,472	16,802	116.1
Oats	35,597	38,449	39,664	103.2
Barley	11,485	14,702	12,668	86.2
Rye	3,344	2,777	2,325	83.7
Buckwheat	416	505	535	105.9
Flaxseed	2,048	5,867	3,079	52.5
Rice	1,036	1,500	1,477	98.5
Sorghums for grain	4,655	6,637	8,400	126.6
Cotton	26,389	21,652	20,164	93.1
Hay, all tame	57,049	61,016	60,427	99.0
Hay, wild	11,928	13,401	13,904	103.8
Hay, clover & timothy <u>1/</u>	19,936	20,621	21,252	103.1
Hay, alfalfa	13,688	14,983	14,377	96.0
Beans, dry edible	1,756	2,400	2,162	90.1
Peas, dry field	266	795	716	90.1
Soybeans for beans	3,848	10,820	10,688	98.8
Cowpeas <u>2/</u>	3,162	2,266	1,741	76.8
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	1,842	3,607	3,434	95.2
Velvetbeans <u>2/</u>	141	135	106	78.5
Potatoes	3,045	3,322	3,013	90.7
Sweetpotatoes	798	889	824	92.8
Tobacco	1,534	1,449	1,686	116.3
Sorgo for sirup	240	205	189	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	281	316	304	96.3
Sugarcane for sirup	134	129	133	103.1
Sugar beets	852	548	597	108.9
Broomcorn	295	234	347	148.3
Hops	34	33	37	112.3

- 1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.  
2/ Grown alone for all purposes.  
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

*Grover B. Hill*

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1944

Unusually abundant rains during August over most of the area between the Great Plains and the Appalachian Mountains added 172 million bushels to the prospective corn crop, boosted prospects for tobacco and sweet potatoes and helped cotton, peanuts, soybeans, and sorghums. Chiefly as a result of continued dry weather in the North Atlantic and Pacific Coast States and damage elsewhere from drought in early August, prospects for dried beans declined 10 percent, and estimates for potatoes, dry peas, apples, sugar beets, rice, and buckwheat declined 1 to 4 percent. Wet weather at harvest time caused some loss of wheat in the Dakotas. The net effect of changes during August was to improve national crop prospects about 2 percent so that production now seems likely to be above production in any past year except 1942 and within 2 percent of the all-time record set in that outstandingly favorable season. Forecasts based on conditions reported September 1 indicated aggregate crop production about 4 percent above production last year, 9 percent above any year prior to 1942, and 22 percent above the 1923-32 or "predrought" average.

Prospects continued to improve during early September and further improvement is to be expected if frosts hold off till the large acreage of late-planted crops can mature. Notwithstanding all the delays in planting last spring, all the local losses from drought this summer and all the vexatious handicaps and delays from wartime conditions, a few weeks of favorable weather could give the largest aggregate volume of crops this country has ever produced. It is evident that, in the main, farmers and their families have done their part well and others have helped where they could.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Gains during August were local and uneven. In the early part of the month drought was rapidly reducing possible production in a large area which covered nearly all of the eastern Corn Belt, Kentucky and Tennessee, and stretched from Boston to the Rio Grande. Later in the month rains and cooler weather brought relief to most of the dry area except the Northeast, most of which has had rain in early September. There were also excellent rains in the western Corn Belt but too much rain for small grain harvest in the Dakotas. There has been very little rain recently in Wyoming, Colorado and States west of the Rocky Mountains and during August there was insufficient rain for potatoes, apples and some other crops in the Northeast. Early frosts have already damaged potatoes in Colorado and locally elsewhere. On the whole, however, moisture conditions are favorable in most of the area where crops are still growing; the chief need is for freedom from early frost. Conditions are also favorable for the wheat crop now being sown in the Southwest.

With more than normal rainfall during August in nearly all of the important corn producing States the crop is forecast at 3,101,000,000 bushels. This is 172,000,000 bushels above expectations a month ago and would exceed production in any past year except 1942. In the Dakotas heavy rains and losses in the shock have reduced wheat prospects nearly 16,000,000 bushels but the total U. S. wheat crop, now estimated at 1,115,000,000 bushels is about 10 percent larger than the great crop of 1915, the largest harvested up to this time. Sorghums harvested for grain are expected to total about 150,000,000 bushels compared with 112,000,000 bushels in 1941, the highest production to date. Adding the fairly large crops of oats and barley, the near record rice crop of 68,000,000 bushels, the larger than usual buckwheat crop and the small crop of rye, the total grain production now indicated totals 153 million tons compared with 143 million tons last year, 155 million tons in 1942, and a range of 120 million to 136 million tons during the previous 5 years.

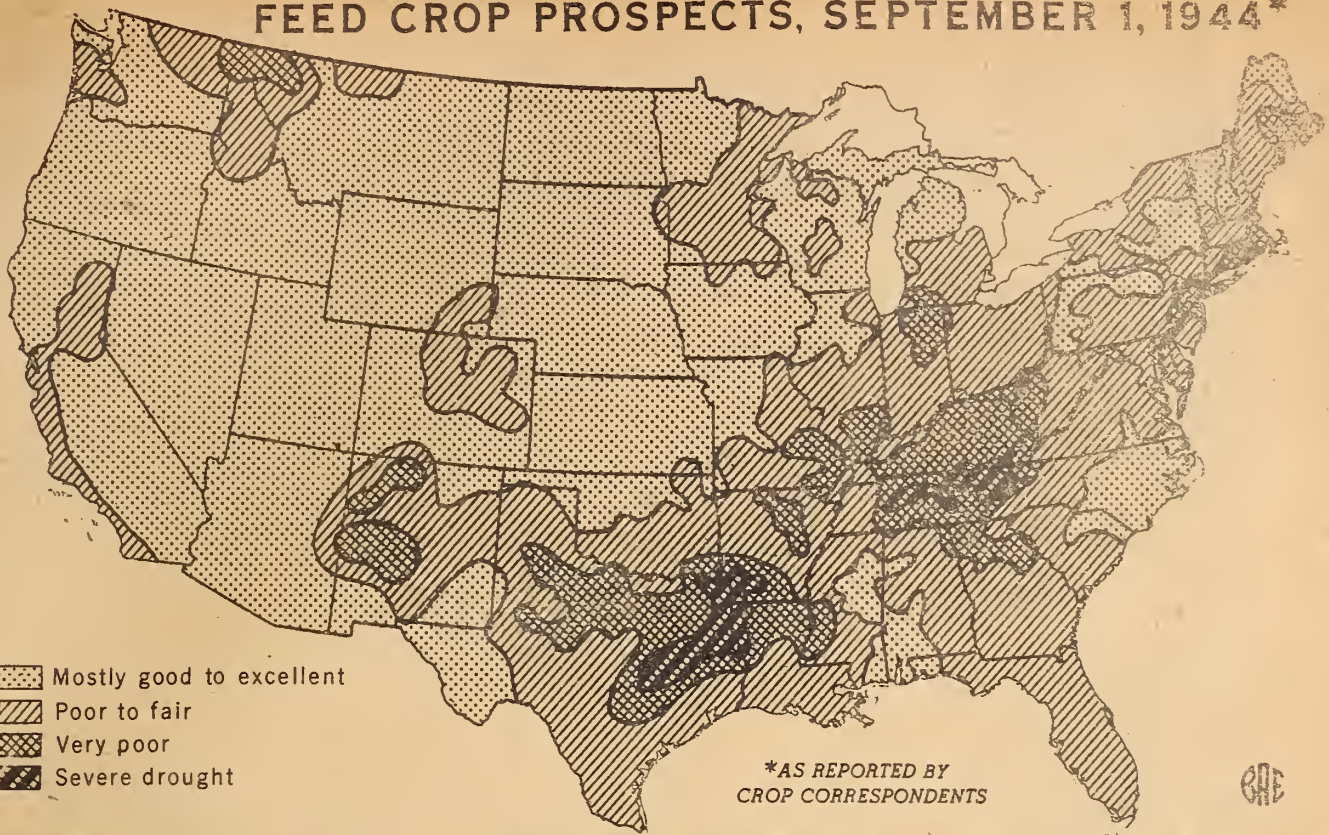
When this large grain crop is harvested it should go far to relieve national feed shortages. It may affect the numbers of livestock and poultry kept, for if numbers next winter are reduced as much as indicated recently the farm supply of feed grains per unit of livestock would be as large as in any recent year. The hay crop is large and will be supplemented by a large crop of sorghum forage but there will be only about the usual hay supply in relation to livestock and there will be some local shortages in areas principally affected by drought.

As now estimated, both in yield per acre and in total production the tobacco crop would be the second-highest on record. The indicated yield of cotton is above past records and the expected crop is close to the average during the last half dozen years. Dried beans, peas, and flaxseed crops are all fairly large compared with pre-war production but substantially below last year.

Total prospective fruit production for this season changed very little during August. A slight decrease in commercial apples was more than offset by increases in other deciduous fruits. Aggregate tonnage of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots) is indicated to be 21 percent greater than the 1943 production and 10 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Prospects are favorable for citrus crops in all producing States and conditions on September 1 indicated an aggregate tonnage of oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes and tangerines from the 1944 bloom fully as large as the record production from the 1943 bloom. The prospective aggregate production of fruit (deciduous and citrus combined) in the 1944-45 season is 10 to 15 percent greater than production in the 1943-44 season.



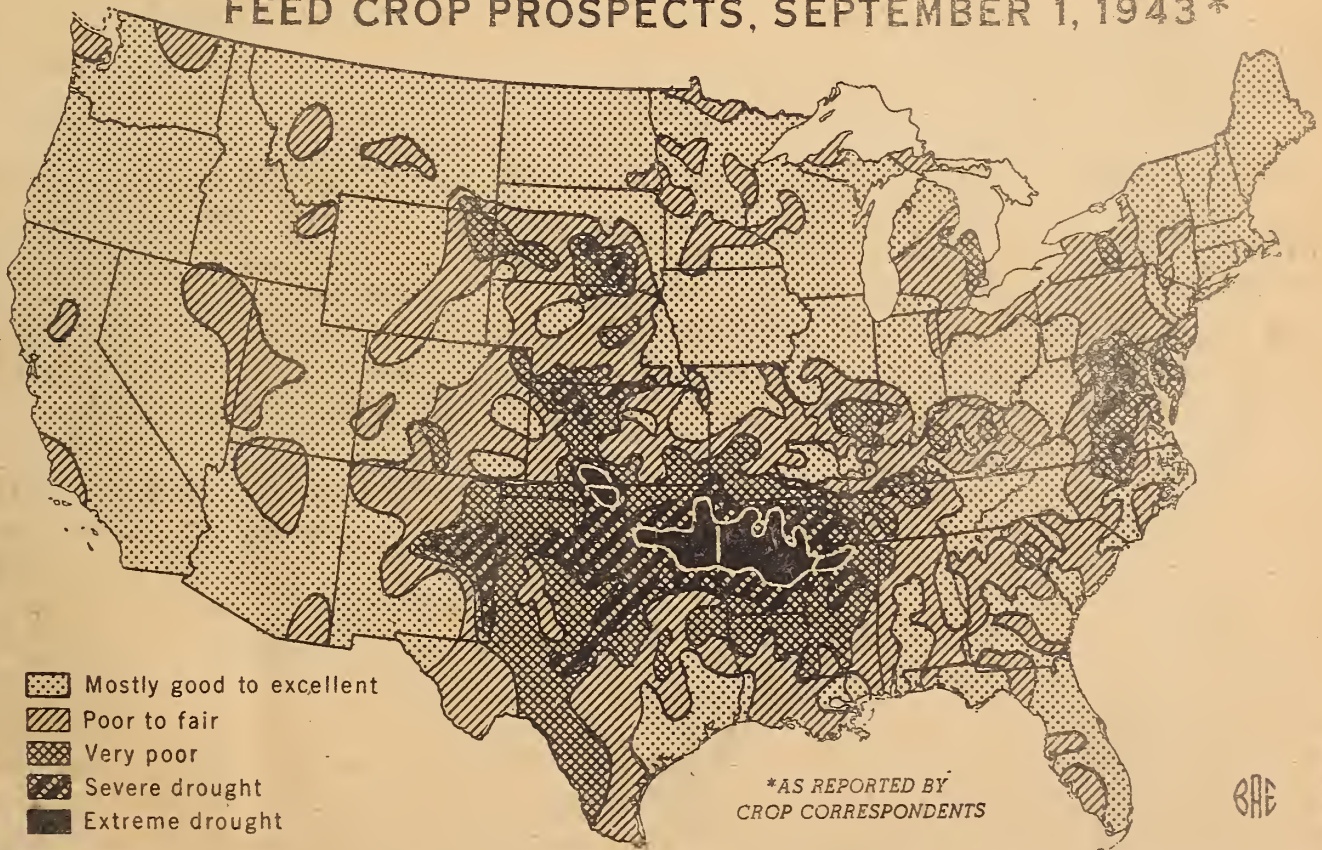
# FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43867 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943\*

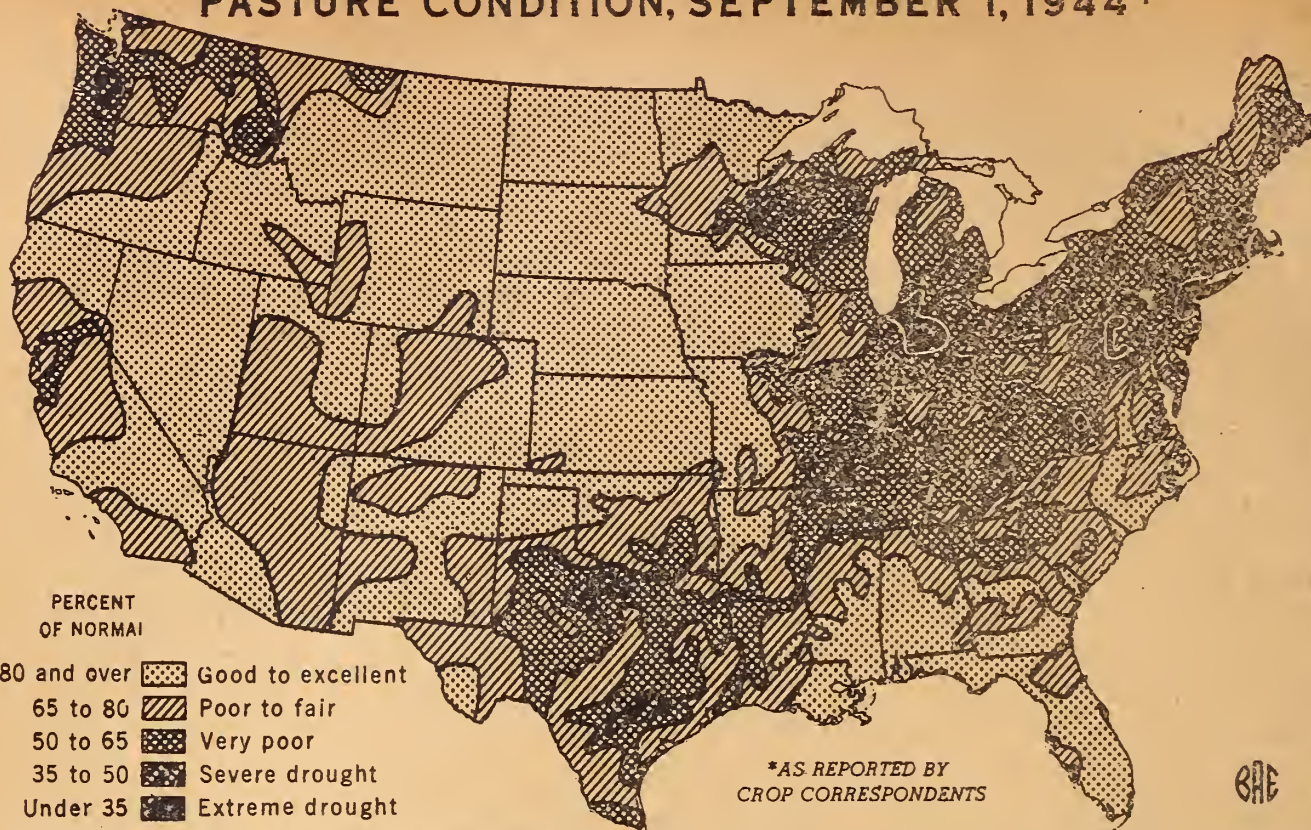


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43264 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



# PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944\*

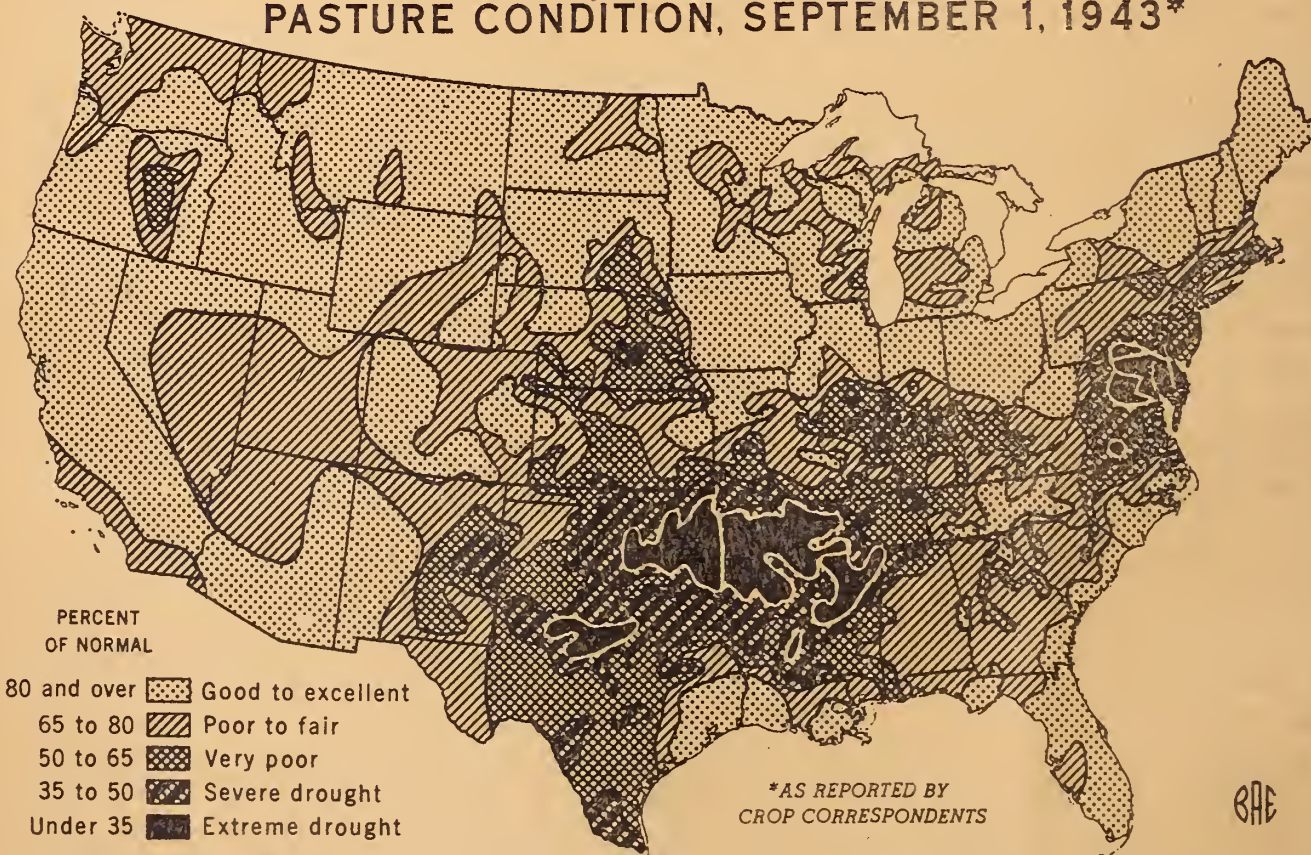


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43868

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43263

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

Combined production of the 4 important tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds and filberts) is indicated to be about 15 percent above 1943 and 47 percent above the 10-year average.

It now appears that the aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1944 (winter, spring, summer and fall seasons combined) will exceed the previous high record of approximately 7 million tons in 1942 by about 11 percent, slightly less than was indicated a month ago. If present indications are borne out, the tonnage this year will exceed that of last year by about 18 percent and the 10-year (1933-42) average by 22 percent. A new record is indicated for each seasonal group this year with the heavier increases having occurred in the winter and spring seasons. Summer and fall tonnages are indicated to exceed the previous records by 3 and 2 percent, respectively. Compared with last year, however, summer production should be up about one-fifth.

Rains during the last half of August temporarily relieved the drought in most of the areas producing summer and early fall vegetables but on September 1 more moisture was needed in most northeastern and in some north central areas to finish late maturing crops satisfactorily. Market vegetables which are expected to show new high records for commercial production this year include cabbage, lettuce and onions.

On September 1, an appraisal of the 1944 production prospects for 8 important vegetables for processing (snap beans, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, lima beans, kraut cabbage and pimientos) indicates an aggregate tonnage about 10 percent above the 1943 production of these crops and 51 percent more than the average quantity estimated for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

Despite the hot, dry August weather that hindered the development of many unharvested processing vegetables, indications for tomatoes on September 1 point to the production of 3,173,800 tons for 1944, or about 19 percent more tonnage than the 1943 production of 2,659,100 tons. On the other hand, sweet corn production prospects were reduced 10 percent from the August 1 indicated crop of 1,221,200 tons and it is now expected that 1,097,300 tons will be produced this year compared with 1,162,000 tons harvested in 1943. The preliminary estimate of production of green peas for canning and freezing shows 365,660 tons for 1944. This is 10 percent below the 1943 production of 407,030 tons. During the month, little change took place in the 1944 production prospects for snap beans and 258,100 tons are in prospect for 1944 compared with 261,900 tons for 1943.

**CORN:** Improvement as a result of favorable August weather, particularly in the Western Corn Belt, has raised prospective corn production to a near-record level. A gain of 172 million bushels was made during August in estimated production, to about 3,100 million bushels. This would be second only to the record set in 1942, and would exceed the 1943 crop by about 25 million bushels. A crop of this size, if realized, would exceed the 1933-42 average by 732 million bushels, or nearly one-third. It must be considered, however, that this 10-year average includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, in each of which production was only about 1½ billion bushels. An average yield of 31.8 bushels per harvested acre is indicated on September 1, compared with 32.5 in 1943 and the average of 25.8. The acreage for harvest this year is the largest since 1933.

The serious deterioration of the crop which occurred during July was checked by August rains in the droughty area extending across the country southwestward from portions of the Ohio River Valley States through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, parts of Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and into east Texas.



During August, however, droughty conditions expanded into northern Indiana, lower Illinois, southern Michigan, and parts of New York and Pennsylvania, while in New Jersey the situation continued serious. In most other sections prospects remained good or improved, particularly in the western Corn Belt where the weather was extremely favorable during most of August.

Much of the corn acreage was planted later than usual, because of unfavorable weather and floods, and has continued to show much variation in progress. The late planted acreage has overcome some of its handicap under the spur of more favorable weather in August, but will need a growing season frost-free until at least normal dates in order to reach maturity. An early frost would be a severe blow to crop prospects. In the South the larger than usual proportion of late planted corn turned out to be fortunate. Late corn appears to have withstood the affects of dry weather, which "fired" much of the early acreage, and made recovery ranging from material to remarkable as favoring rains fell in August. This has been a significant factor in offsetting declines in production in other sections.

Harvest of corn is underway in Florida and Texas and progressing northward as far as Virginia. In the Northeast, silo filling and some cutting of fodder have started, partly as an emergency measure to salvage prematurely ripened fields in which ears were partly barren or mere nubbins. In the Northern areas, some fields were far from maturity, while others across the road were well-dented, with most of the acreage still in the ear-filling stage. Hybrids were heavily outyielding open-pollinated varieties in much of the drought-affected area.

The Corn Belt reflected the mixed trends in various parts of the country. Improvement in the western and southern Corn Belt States far exceeded declines in the eastern portion. Further declines in yields during August in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and sharp drops in Michigan and Wisconsin lowered prospective production by  $36\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels for the five States. But this was more than offset in Iowa alone by an increase of 5 bushels in yield, adding 57 million bushels to the total. Other sharp upturns in yield and production prospects in Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska, plus moderate increases in Minnesota and Kansas, boosted the total. The net result of these shifts within States raised Corn Belt production 125 million bushels above August 1 prospects and was chiefly responsible for the increase in the country as a whole.

Corn prospects were sharply reduced in the North Atlantic States because of dry weather in August. New York and New Jersey yields suffered most seriously, and in much of Pennsylvania and particularly coastal portions of New England corn had fared badly and there were many barren ears. Salvaging of the crop for silage and fodder was a common practice.

Improved prospects in South Atlantic and most South Central States came as a result of timely August rains. Much early corn had been damaged beyond improvement, but the late corn responded to the improved growing conditions. Fortunately, more than the usual proportion of the acreage was planted late this season, so that gains of 0.5 to 4.5 bushels were possible in the average yields of most of these States. West Virginia was an exception, showing a decline, while prospects remain unchanged in Maryland and Texas. Kentucky yields recovered to the greatest degree -- 4.5 bushels.

Whereas improvement had occurred during July in the Western States, the reverse was true during August. The reversal was led by Colorado which has more than half the corn acreage of the region, followed by Idaho, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon. In other Western States prospects were unchanged or slightly improved.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

WHEAT: The production of all wheat, indicated at 1,115,402,000 bushels on September 1, is 17 million bushels less than was forecast on August 1, but still the largest crop on record. This, the second billion-bushel crop in U.S. history, compared with 835,298,000 bushels produced last year, and the 10-year average of 760 million bushels. The decline since August 1 in the indicated crop was caused primarily by adverse weather during the harvest of spring wheat in the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming. Other factors which contributed to the decline since August 1 in this area were more damage from rust than expected earlier, and dryness and excessive heat in late July and early August which forced maturity.

All spring wheat is estimated at 329,278,000 bushels. In spite of the decline which occurred since August 1 in spring wheat, the spring wheat crop as estimated on September 1 is 7 percent above last year and the largest since 1928. Durum wheat, indicated at 35,503,000 bushels, is slightly below last year's crop of 36,204,000 bushels. The September 1 estimate of 293,775,000 bushels of other spring wheat is 9 percent above last year, and the largest production of record which dates from 1909. Other spring wheat bore the brunt of adverse weather since August 1 in the wheat production estimate, so that approximately 15½ million bushels less are now expected than a month ago. Twelve million bushels of this decline is in North Dakota alone.

Weather during August was unfavorable for both combining and threshing. Continuing rains or wet fields halted combining operations, and weeds became a handicap. Where threshing was delayed, shocks settled and sprouted, and were partially hidden by weeds. A severe hail and wind storm caused extensive loss in Montana. Outside the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming spring wheat yields per acre and the consequent production were the same or above August 1, being above last month in the more important producing States of Colorado, Washington and Oregon.

The yield per harvested acre of both durum and other spring wheat is below last year but substantially above average. The indicated durum wheat yield is 16.0 bushels compared with 17.0 last year and the 10-year average of 11.2 bushels. Other spring wheat at 17.5 bushels is more than a bushel per acre less than the 18.7 last year. The 10-year average is 12.4 bushels, which, however, includes several severe drought years.

OATS: The oats crop is little changed from the indication as of August 1. Oats production is now placed at 1,190,540,000 bushels. This is up only 3 million bushels from the August 1 prospect and is 4 percent above the 1943 crop of 1,143,867,000 bushels, and 16 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,028,280,000 bushels.

Excepting the Northwestern States, where wet weather has slowed the progress of harvest and caused some damage to yield and quality, the season has been largely favorable for harvesting the crop in good condition. In the North Central region, the leading oats producing area, yields are favorable from the Dakotas to Wisconsin, but below average across the Corn Belt from Nebraska and Kansas to Ohio where a larger proportion than usual of late oats produced a disappointing crop. Yields range from well above average in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Pacific Northwest to near or slightly above average in other States. Yield and quality of early sown oats are above average rather generally, but vary sharply between areas for the later part of the crop.

The indicated yield per acre is 30.0 bushels, compared with 29.9 bushels last month, 29.8 bushels in 1943, and the 10-year average of 28.6 bushels. September 1 yields per acre for the leading production States this year compared with their 10-year average in parentheses, are as follows: Minnesota 35.0, (32.4); Iowa 30.0, (32.0); Wisconsin 42.5, (32.1); Illinois 31.5, (32.9); South Dakota 33.0, (23.2); North Dakota 34.0, (22.0); Michigan 32.0, (32.8); and Texas 27.0, (23.0).



BARLEY: A 1944 barley crop of 290,036,000 bushels is now forecast from preliminary estimates of the crop in States where it is harvested early, and from September 1 production indications in the later harvesting States. The current crop is 10 percent less than the 1943 crop, but is 13 percent larger than the 1933-42 average production of barley. That the crop is smaller than last year is largely the result of a 14 percent reduction in harvested acreage from the high 1943 level, most of which took place in the North Central region. Production prospects in later harvesting States declined slightly during August.

Comparison of the 1944 barley crop with 10-year average production by regions reveals the current crop is much larger in the Western, South Central, and South Atlantic regions, but smaller in the North Central and North Atlantic regions. Compared with the 1943 crop, production in the North Central region is sharply down and slightly less in the West, but substantially higher in the South Central, North and South Atlantic areas. Production is above last year in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, all Southern States, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California, but below in all other States.

A yield per acre averaging 22.9 bushels is now indicated for the 1944 crop. This is slightly lower than was expected a month ago, but compares with 21.9 bushels per acre in 1943, and 21.7 bushels the 10-year average yield. Yields are much above average in the South Central and Western regions, and in most of the Atlantic area. In the North Central region the yield is below the 10-year average level, but yields are highly variable between States and localities within States. North Dakota, with 20 percent of the total acreage, has a yield well above average, though below last year.

Barley harvest has been completed in all but the latest areas. During the growing season, the crop in various States suffered injury from insects, diseases, and adverse weather, but these local factors were offset by generally favorable growing conditions for this crop.

BUCKWHEAT: Production is indicated at 8,662,000 bushels -- 2 percent less than last year's production but 23 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

Dry, hot weather over the principal buckwheat producing area caused a blasting of the bloom and curtailed growth so that below-average yields are now in prospect. In New York and Pennsylvania, where 61 percent of the country's buckwheat acreage is located, dry weather during August accompanied by some blasting of bloom caused a reduction in indicated yields amounting to about 1 bushel per acre. Planting continued to a late date in most producing States and the late planted part of the crop is still in danger of early frosts--needing about 3 or 4 weeks of frost-free weather to mature.

The indicated yield per acre of 16.2 bushels per acre compares with 17.5 bushels last year and with 16.9 bushels the 1933-42 average. The prospective yield dropped from 16.9 on August 1 to 16.2 bushels on September 1. Yield prospects declined during August in the important producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia. Prospects improved in Indiana and remained unchanged in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is now forecast at 25,878,000 bushels, a decline of 584,000 bushels since August 1. In 1943, a record crop of 52,008,000 bushels was harvested. The 10-year (1933-42) average production is 17,180,000 bushels.



CROP REPORT  
as of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
September 11, 1944  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1944

Heavy growth of weeds in some Minnesota and Iowa fields reduced the indicated yields per acre below earlier prospects and wet weather late in August caused some delay in harvest. Weeds have also been a detriment in South Dakota, but with rust-resistant varieties planted on better soils and in well established producing areas, yields in both of the Dakotas are expected to be above average. Prospects in Montana are also better than usual. Now that harvest is complete in California, final returns show that the yield per acre, on a reduced acreage, is better than last year.

**RICE:** Prospects for the rice crop declined again slightly during August, as maturity approached in the Southern area. The production of about 68 million bushels indicated as of September 1, 1944 is 3 percent smaller than the estimated 1943 crop, but 37 percent more than the 1933-42 average. The decline in prospective production results from poorer prospects in Texas, which more than offset some improvement in Arkansas, while Louisiana shows no change.

Harvest of rice had begun in a few Arkansas fields before early September rains caused delays. The peak of harvest is expected to be reached in the northern section by mid-September and in the Grand Prairie area by mid-October. More favorable growing conditions during August improved yield prospects. Early rice was yielding well in Louisiana as some fields of Zenith and Early Prolific varieties were threshed. Later sown acreages were affected by water shortage and salt water seepage into canals. Some acreage watered by wells has been abandoned owing to lack of water, as summer rains were insufficient. Some "whitetip" is noticeable in fields of Blue Rose rice and other fields are weedy or grassy because of insufficient water. Texas fields are later than usual, as harvest of early varieties was just beginning on September 1. Salt water resulted in some loss and improvement at this stage is unlikely. Rice on old land is grassy.

California prospects remain unchanged as favorable warm weather offset the effects of earlier cool weather. Many fields are weedy and some abandonment of acreage is probable. Harvest is expected to begin about mid-October.

**ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN:** A crop of all sorghums for grain far surpassing that of any other year is still in prospect for 1944. Prospective production as of September 1 is indicated at 149,962,000 bushels, 2 percent more than the indicated production a month ago and about 45 percent more than the 1943 production of 103 million bushels. The spectacular production now in prospect, much of which is already safe from frost, is due to a combination of both large acreages and high yields per acre. The average yield of 17.9 bushels per acre harvested compares with 17.5 indicated a month ago, 15.5 in 1943, and 13.4, the 1933-42 average. However, in Colorado and New Mexico prospective yields deteriorated somewhat between August 1 and September 1. Yield prospects in all other main producing States either remained unchanged or improved during the past month.

The bulk of the acreage of sorghums for grain lies in the southwest and western Plains States with 88 percent of the acreage for grain in the three States of Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. As a whole, growing conditions during August in the main producing areas were favorable for growth and maturity of the crop. Texas is expected to produce about 85 million bushels or 56 percent of the total U. S. crop. Kansas prospects on September 1 indicated a production of about 35 million bushels.

The crop in the southern counties of Texas is already harvested and harvest is continuing in all other producing sections of that State except the northwest and



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West Central area where harvest is just beginning. Prospects in all producing sections of Kansas improved during August, except in some central and southwestern counties. The early crop is maturing, and the heads are reported to be well filled. September prospects appear to be the most favorable of record. Prospects in Oklahoma are generally favorable except for lack of rainfall in some southern and southwestern counties. In New Mexico and Colorado, early August weather was too hot and dry to maintain the very favorable prospects indicated on August 1. Late August rains, however, were quite favorable. There is some frost hazard in Nebraska, but as a whole prospects look very promising.

TOBACCO: This year's tobacco crop is now expected to turn out the second largest production of record. September 1 prospects point to a production of 1,730,680,000 pounds, all types combined, compared with the record 1939 crop of 1,880,793,000 pounds. Production last year was 1,399,935,000 pounds and the 10-year (1933-42) average production is 1,388,967,000 pounds.

Flue-cured tobacco still standing in August continued to improve following marked recovery in July, and that reaching market weighed out heavier than earlier expected. The September 1 forecast is for a production of 1,047,020,000 pounds, compared with 984,150,000 pounds indicated on August 1, and 788,532,000 pounds produced last year. Should the present forecast materialize, this year's flue-cured crop would be only about 11 percent less than the record crop of 1939, and the second crop in history to exceed a billion pounds. This year's indicated yield per acre of 1,058 pounds is the highest of record.

A record burley tobacco crop of 441,057,000 pounds is now in prospect. This represents an improvement of about 10 percent during August as a result of the breaking of the drought. The crop is later than usual with probably less than 10 percent harvested before September 1. There is fear of some loss in fields owing to excess late August and early September rains, and much houseburn could occur because of prevailing high humidity.

July rainfall brought about considerable improvement in dark tobaccos. Production of the dark-fired class is now indicated at 59,765,000 pounds, compared with 64,800,000 pounds last year; and the dark air-cured class at 35,116,000 pounds compared with 30,047,000 pounds last year.

Conditions as of September 1 indicate a Maryland tobacco crop of 29,062,000 pounds, compared with the small crop of 17,604,000 produced last year. The 10-year (1933-42) average production is 28,462,000 pounds.

Among the cigar leaf tobacco, August brought about improved prospects for both the filler and wrapper classes, while prospects for the binder class declined slightly. The September 1 forecast, all three classes combined, is for a production of 118,480,000 pounds, compared with 108,798,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 111,783,000 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Prospective production of sugar beets declined slightly during August as a result of adverse weather and growing conditions in some areas. A crop of 7,204,000 tons is indicated by September 1 conditions. This is about 10 percent larger than the 1943 crop, but is 29 percent smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average production. These differences between the years are due mainly to differences in acreages. Sugar beet acreage for harvest in 1944 is 9 percent higher than in 1943, but is 30 percent smaller than the 1933-42 average acreage.

An average yield per acre of 12.1 tons is indicated by September 1 condition. This is slightly higher than yields in 1943 and for the 10-year period ending with 1942.



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Sugar beet crop prospects are good in the Pacific Coast States, but are variable in the Rocky Mountain area, with the Colorado crop considerably smaller than expected earlier. In the North Central States, beet crop prospects vary widely. Delayed plantings, dry weather, hail, and diseases have reduced yields in several States in this region, while prospects are very good in others.

SUGARCANE: A sugarcane crop of 6,166,000 tons for both sugar and seed -- the same as indicated on August 1 -- is in prospect this year. Last year's crop turned out to be 6,510,000 tons and the 10-year (1933-42) average production is 5,329,000. This year's prospective crop is based on an estimated production of 5,206,000 tons in Louisiana and 960,000 tons in Florida.

August rainfall benefited cane materially in the Louisiana sugar area as a whole but some local areas went into September with insufficient soil moisture. In general, the crop was laid by in fairly good condition although the crop was not as well cultivated as in 1943. Cane harvest likely will get under way the second week of October.

SOYBEANS: Prospects for soybeans improved slightly during August. The production for 1944 is now estimated at 179,024,000 bushels, compared with 195,762,000 bushels produced in 1943 and to 187,155,000 bushels in 1942. The acreage of soybeans for beans is placed at 10,688,000 acres, a decrease of 1 percent from the 10,820,000 acres in 1943, but more than 2 3/4 times the 10-year (1933-42) average of 3,848,000 acres. The yield of 16.8 bushels per acre indicated on September 1 is slightly above the August 1 forecast of 16.5 bushels but well below the yield of 18.1 bushels in 1943 and less than the average yield of 17.1 bushels per acre..

For the producing States as a whole, conditions showed some improvement during August. However, the increase in yield per acre is almost offset by a reduction in the percentage of the total soybean acreage to be cut for beans since July. Drought conditions and late plantings, which subject the crop to frost hazards, may result in a larger acreage cut for hay in some States than was expected earlier in the season.

In the 10 major producing States, only Minnesota, Iowa, Mississippi, and Arkansas indicate higher yields than last month. The crop in Illinois shows more than usual variability but the most promising yields are in the heavy bean producing areas. An unusually large percentage of the crop was planted late this year and early frosts would damage some of this late planted acreage. In Indiana conditions have changed little from August 1 with expected yields below average. Ohio prospects continued to decline owing to drought conditions, and a yield about 5 bushels under last year is indicated.

Yields improved in most of the South Central area, except Oklahoma and Texas. In many parts of this area serious drought conditions existed on August 1 but with near normal to heavy rainfall during August the crop made marked improvement. Yields for the Atlantic Coast States are below average except in the Carolinas where yields slightly above normal are in prospect.

COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas is reported at 67 percent of normal, 6 points higher than the 61 percent on the same date last year, but 4 points below the 10-year (1933-42) average of 71 percent. Although the crop showed some improvement during August the condition is still below average in all producing States except Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Florida, Alabama and New Jersey.

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PEANUTS: Total production of peanuts to be picked or threshed this year is indicated at 2,365,630,000 pounds. This compares with 2,199,960,000 pounds harvested from the crop of 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 1,388,967,000. Production prospects this year as compared with last year are improved in all areas, and are 2 percent above last year in the Southeastern Area, 12 percent above in the Virginia-Carolina Area, and 22 percent above in the Southwestern Area.

Progress during August was generally good in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern Areas. Some sections in North Carolina reported poor pegging owing to insufficient rainfall while conditions were more favorable in Virginia where rainfall was more timely. In the Southwestern Area hot, dry weather during the first 2 weeks of August caused deterioration in parts of Oklahoma and northern Texas. Subsequent rainfall brought about improvement in Texas but the rains were too late in Oklahoma to offset the earlier damage. Oklahoma was the only State where production prospects declined during the month.

Changes from last month were moderate in all areas, production prospects being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent up in the Virginia-Carolina Area, 2 percent up in the Southeastern Area, and only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent higher in the Southwestern Area.

Peanuts of the new crop are being marketed in south Texas and sales of Spanish peanuts are beginning in the earlier sections of the Southeastern Area. Digging and stacking are now making good progress in this area. Some prisoners of war are being utilized for stacking.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans in 1944, based on September 1 conditions is indicated to be 17,686,000 bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned. This is 2,068,000 bags less than estimated a month ago, 3,437,000 bags below the 1943 crop, but is 2,553,000 bags above the 10-year (1933-42) average production. During August, yield prospects declined sharply in Michigan and New York, and most of the drop in the indicated production for the Nation from August 1 to September 1 occurred in these States.

A month ago the outlook in Michigan and New York was better than usual, but extremely hot, dry weather during the first 2 weeks of August caught most of the bean plants in the critical stage of setting pods, causing severe damage. At the close of the month, vines were found to be holding a very light set of pods and many of the pods contained but few beans. Early plantings had matured sufficiently to withstand the heat wave with light loss and some of these fields are now being harvested. Late plantings started setting pods with the return of cool weather but there is some doubt whether all the late beans may mature before frost. It is likely that some of the most severely damaged acreage in these two States may be cut for hay.

Hailstorms in Nebraska during July and August caused a set-back to Great Northern beans but with new pods set, production prospects are unchanged from last month. The Idaho crop has set well but plantings were late and much of the acreage is subject to frost damage.

In Colorado good yields are expected from the irrigated acreage and from the dry land acreage in the southwestern portion of the State, but moderate prospects elsewhere. The lima bean outlook in California improved during the month and other varieties are holding up well. The total California crop, estimated at 4,946,000 bags, is 4 percent less than in 1943, but 11 percent above the average production.



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**DRY PEAS:** The harvest of dry peas is nearly completed, and indicated production is 8,915,000 bags, compared with 10,870,000 bags harvested in 1943 and a 10-year (1933-42) average of 8,148,000 bags. Some late fields did not turn out quite as well as expected a month ago while others out-yielded expectations. Prior to 1942, when the acreage was increased because of the war, production was usually less than 3,000,000 bags. Nearly all of the dry pea crop is grown in the northwest and should not be confused with cowpeas which are extensively grown in the South.

**BROOMCORN:** Favorable growing conditions, which prevailed about August 1, continued during that month throughout most of the broomcorn area, but some local areas were plagued by chinchbugs and drought. Hot, dry weather during the first 3 weeks of August was favorable for harvesting the early crops in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, but unfavorable for late broomcorn. Heavy rains on August 25 and 26 lodged some broomcorn in Oklahoma and Illinois, and made harvesting difficult and slow. The moisture was beneficial to late-planted corn, but was received too late to improve the early crops, especially in New Mexico areas where smaller yields are now expected.

On the basis of condition and probable yields reported by growers on August 1, a production of 62,700 tons is now indicated. This is 1 percent less than a month ago, and compares with 32,500 tons produced in 1943, and 39,510 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Shortages of harvesting labor continued to worry growers, especially those outside the concentrated broomcorn areas. In the outlying areas where prison labor has not supplemented the local-harvest help, some tonnage has already been reported lost, and some corn has become over-ripe. Inexperienced labor is reported to be increasing the cost of harvesting, and tends to be reflected in the delivery of poorly handled corn.

Quality of the early crop in Texas is good, and yields have been above average. In the Lindsay, Oklahoma, area a large part of the early corn was harvested before the rains, and quality was good. In Illinois some delay was experienced in curing, and quality of the crop is somewhat below that of the 1943 crop.

Movement of broomcorn in Texas is far ahead of average, and very little tonnage is expected to be held for late-season shipments. Harvest is completed in the southern areas, and is well advanced in central counties of Texas, and in Oklahoma. In northwest Texas areas, in New Mexico, and in Kansas harvesting is underway.

**HOPS:** Production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is now indicated to be 46,765,000 pounds. The 1943 crop was 42,297,000 pounds and the 10-year (1933-42) average 39,024,000 pounds. The September 1 estimate is 1,665,000 pounds or 3 percent below the August 1 forecast. All of the reduction in prospective production was in Oregon where moisture supplies were too short for satisfactory development of the crop.

In Washington, the crop made good progress during August. The new acreage -- about 21 percent of the total for harvest this year -- is producing some unusually good yields but production from many of these fields will be below earlier expectations because of cold weather during the early spring. In western Washington, dry weather has reduced crop prospects somewhat and in the Yakima Valley there will be considerable late maturing acreage. In Oregon, hops are generally free of lice and mildew but because of dry weather are smaller in size than usual, particularly on non-irrigated fields. High temperatures during July and August stimulated burr set but arm growth is much below that of a year ago. Winds and worms caused some damage to the vines during August. Many early yards have been harvested and harvest of the late crop is now underway. In California, a slightly larger crop than expected in the Sacramento Valley was offset by lower prospective yields in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties. In these coastal counties, where harvest was about half completed on September 1, aphids and mildew have reduced yield prospects. Harvest operations have been advanced by forced maturity owing to hot weather and aphids. Yards in the Sacramento Valley have completed picking, and baling is well along.



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COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas is indicated by September 1 conditions to be 122,633,000 bushels -- 38 percent greater than the short 1943 crop, 4 percent less than the 1942 crop and about the same as the 9-year (1934-42) average. During August, production prospects declined about 2 percent for the United States as a whole with the North Atlantic area showing 6 percent decline, the South Atlantic 5 percent decline, the Central States less than 1 percent decline, and the Western States 1 percent increase.

In the North Atlantic Region, prospects declined in most of the important commercial areas, mainly because of dry weather. The dry conditions are causing size to be smaller and dropping to be greater. Rains would still improve size and quality of late varieties. Insect and disease damage has been relatively light this season. In New York, dry weather has reduced prospects for all varieties in nearly all areas with the greatest reduction in the Hudson Valley. The New York commercial apple crop is now estimated at 17,280,000 bushels -- about 4 percent less than on August 1 but still 27 percent more than the short 1943 crop and 7 percent more than average. New Jersey apples were beginning to show some effects of the 2 months drought but not to the extent of changing the crop prospects from those of a month ago. Sizes are generally smaller than usual because of the dry weather. Stark, Delicious and McIntosh especially are beginning to show a heavier than usual drop. The Pennsylvania commercial crop is now estimated at 9,100,000 bushels -- a decrease of 12.5 percent from the August 1 forecast but still 79 percent more than the short crop of 1943 and about the same as average.

In the South Atlantic States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, dry weather during August reduced prospects for all varieties but especially those now being harvested or about ready for harvest. In North Carolina, August conditions were favorable and prospects improved. In Maryland, picking of Grimes, Jonathan, Stayman, Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Starks will be in progress in September. In Virginia, Grimes, Bonum, Jonathan, Albemarle Pippin and Red Delicious are being harvested in most areas. Estimated production is 4 percent less than indicated on August 1 and is now placed at 13,500,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year, 14,004,000 bushels in 1942 and 11,493,000 bushels average. West Virginia apples have a heavy infestation of codling moths, especially in the Eastern Panhandle section. Picking of Grimes and Jonathans started the first week in September with other fall varieties coming on soon after. The bulk of the winter varieties should be ready for harvest early in October.

In the North Central Region as a whole, production prospects dropped about 1 percent because of declines in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Quality was lowered during August for nearly all varieties in nearly all areas of this region because of an unusually heavy infestation of codling moths. Sizes will be small in many areas because of continued drought. In Illinois, harvesting of Jonathans will be well underway by September 11. Sizes will be small but recent cool nights are improving color. In Michigan, harvest of the important McIntosh crop has started and should be almost completed by October 1. Grimes Golden should be moving about mid-October. Sizes of both McIntosh and Grimes Golden are smaller than average. Sizes of Jonathans and other late varieties are expected to be better than the earlier varieties. Michigan production is now estimated at 7,670,000 bushels compared with 5,888,000 bushels in 1943 and 7,881,000 bushels average.



In the Western Region, prospective apple production increased during August in all commercial States except New Mexico and Washington, which remained unchanged. Washington weather was generally favorable during August for all apple varieties, although a short period of high temperatures during the mid-month caused some scalding, especially on common Delicious. Control of codling moth has not come up to expectations this season. There were more high winds during spraying time than for many seasons, which prevented a maximum spray coverage and resulted in considerable worm damage in some localities. Good coloring of all red and striped varieties is assured, since the weather has been almost ideal to date. By September 1, late fall varieties were being harvested and in the earlier districts, color-picking of Jonathans had started. A first picking of Red Delicious is expected to begin early in September. Prospective production in Washington is 29,304,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 23,000,000 bushels and the average of 27,339,000 bushels. In Oregon, August weather was very favorable for apples. There is apparently no serious worm damage and quality promises to be very good, although sizes will probably be smaller than last year. Production is placed at 3,213,000 bushels which is an increase over the August 1 estimate of about 1 percent. Production was 2,690,000 bushels last year, 2,652,000 in 1942 and 3,218,000 average. California weather during August was favorable. The estimate of production increased from 6,195,000 bushels on August 1 to 6,510,000 bushels on September 1. This compares with production of 8,700,000 bushels last year, 5,979,000 bushels in 1942, and the average of 7,486,000 bushels. Gravenstein harvest was completed by September 1 except for a small cleanup of drying and vinegar apples. Harvest of Bellflowers and Jonathans had just started in earliest orchards by September 1.

✓ PEACHES: The 1944 peach crop is estimated at 72,272,000 bushels, 71 percent more than the short 1943 crop of 42,180,000 bushels and 25 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) crop of 57,618,000 bushels.

Production in the 10 Southern States, where marketing was practically complete by mid-August, totaled 17,463,000 bushels compared with 5,378,000 in 1943, 19,591,000 in 1942, and 16,512,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The bulk of the crop movement from Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey was over by September 1. The estimated crop in these 5 States totaled 5,110,000 bushels this year, compared with 1,564,000 in 1943, with 4,606,000 in 1942, and with the 10-year average of 3,276,000 bushels.

In the mid-west, the bulk of the movement from most shipping areas was completed by September 1. Production for the area as a whole was much larger than last year and above average in most States. The Illinois crop is estimated at 1,386,000 bushels this year, 400,000 last year, and 1,334,000 bushels the 10-year average. In Michigan, the peak of the Elberta harvest will be reached about September 10. The indicated Michigan crop of 3,510,000 bushels compares with 1,452,000 bushels last year and 2,185,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Dry weather materially reduced size of early varieties and while recent rains will benefit the late crop they came too late for the fruit to attain normal size.

In the northeast, the indicated production is much above last year's short crop and somewhat above average. Peak of Elberta harvest in Pennsylvania occurred about September 1. The State's total crop of 1,863,000 bushels is 58 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. In New York, harvest of early



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varieties was general at the end of August. Harvest of Elbertas in the Ontario area is expected to be at a peak the second week of September. Continued dry weather during August reduced size. The New York crop estimated at 1,801,000 bushels is about 31 percent larger than average. The 1943 crop was practically a failure totaling only 95,000 bushels.

With record crops in Colorado, Washington and Oregon, the peach supply in the West is large again this year. Harvest in Colorado was slow getting underway but reached a peak the first week of September. The Delta County crop is substantially larger than last year. Peak of the main Elberta harvest in Washington was past at the end of August. In the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys, the intermediate varieties are being picked, and harvesting of the large J. H. Hale crop began the first week of September. Washington peaches are generally large in size this year and well colored. Many canneries quit taking deliveries of peaches the last week of August because of inadequate labor. A shortage of help in processing plants, particularly canneries, may result in the loss of considerable tonnage. Harvesting was in full swing September 1 in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Quality is good although sizes are smaller than usual. In Utah, harvest of the main varieties was underway September 1 in Utah County and is expected to start about September 10 in Box Elder County.

Production in California is placed at 30,627,000 bushels compared with 25,210,000 bushels last year and 23,194,000 bushels, the 10-year (1933-42) average. The Clingstone crop of 18,793,000 bushels is 29 percent above last year and Freestones are estimated at 11,834,000 bushels, 11 percent more than last year. Tuscans and most of the early mid-summer Clingstone varieties have been harvested and a start on late mid-summer's by September 1. The extra hot weather in late August speeded maturity of peaches. A large percentage of fruit is not making adequate size and is of Number 2 grade.

With the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient labor in processing plants it is possible that important quantities of Number 2 Clings cannot be handled by the processors. Out-of-state shipments of Freestones has about ended. Harvest of drying Freestones was at full swing September 1 with considerable difficulty in obtaining necessary cutting labor on farms and at dry yards.

**PEARS:** Production of pears is estimated at 29,225,000 bushels -- 19 percent larger than the 1943 crop of 24,585,000 bushels and 2 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 28,559,000 bushels.

In the West, production estimated at 21,305,000 bushels is indicated -- about the same as last year and 6 percent larger than average. Washington and Oregon crops are larger than in 1943 while the California crop is down 30 percent from last year. In the Pacific Coast States, August weather was favorable for pears and Bartlett production is exceeding earlier expectations in Washington and California. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 15,558,000 bushels compared with 16,585,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 14,272,000 bushels. The first picking of Bartlett pears has been made in the main valleys of Washington, and is being followed by the second picking as rapidly as the pears size. By September 1, harvest was rapidly drawing to a close in the Rogue River Valley of Oregon and was just over the peak in the Hood River Valley. Bartlett harvest is finished in the valley locations in California. Bartlett production in Washington is estimated at 6,016,000 bushels, in Oregon at 1,771,000 bushels, and in California at 7,751,000 bushels compared with 3,906,000 bushels, 1,386,000 bushels, and 11,293,000 bushels respectively in 1943.

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Prospective production of pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States changed little during the past month and is estimated at 5,278,000 bushels. Production in 1943 was 4,041,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 5,314,000 bushels. In Washington, Anjous are sizing better than expected, with Bosc and Winter Nelis varieties holding up to earlier expectations. In Oregon the harvesting of Fall and Winter pears was underway in the Rogue River Valley the first week in September. Some of the pears in this area are slow in sizing. Winter pears are a good crop in Oregon, particularly in the Hood River Area. In California harvest of Hardy pears began in late August. Cannery storage space has been limited and the urge was to delay harvest for good maturity.

The pear crop in the North Atlantic States, estimated at 1,867,000 bushels, is about an average crop, but more than double the short 1943 crop of 822,000 bushels. Dry weather has resulted in a below average size in many areas. Practically all sections of New York have a good pear crop this year. In the South Atlantic States, the crop is turning out better than expected a month ago and is now estimated at 1,731,000 bushels compared with 421,000 bushels in 1943 and 1,491,000 bushels -- the 10-year average. Production in the North Central States, estimated at 2,309,000 bushels, is nearly twice as large as the short 1943 crop but 26 percent below average. Dry weather reduced size to some extent in Michigan where an average crop is expected.

GRAPES: Production of grapes is now indicated at 2,758,450 tons, 7 percent smaller than the record 1943 crop of 2,972,900 tons and 16 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 2,371,410 tons. During August production prospects improved in California, but in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan September 1 prospects were below August 1.

The California total crop is now indicated at 2,533,000 tons, 2 percent more than forecast on August 1 and 9 percent below the 1943 record of 2,789,000 tons. Raisin varieties indicated at 1,485,000 tons -- an increase of 35,000 during the month -- compared with last year's record crop of 1,661,000 tons. In the southern San Joaquin Valley raisin varieties, especially Thompsons, are being placed on trays. Table varieties at 500,000 tons -- an increase of 6,000 during August -- compared with last year's record of 553,000 tons. There was a little sun-burning of fruit during late August but it is not considered excessive. Foliage is generally quite ample while varieties such as Thompsons and Malagas were sufficiently sugared to resist heat. On September 1, there was still uncertainty as to the utilization of a considerable tonnage of the table and raisin varieties unchanged from last month at 548,000 tons -- are indicated to 5 percent below the 1943 crop of 575,000 tons.

In the northeast, August dry weather cut production prospects somewhat. New York indicated at 58,500 tons and Pennsylvania at 19,800 each show a decrease of 5 percent during the month. Lake Erie belt grapes are starting to color and harvest is expected to be underway by the last week in September. In comparison with last year, the New York crop is 49 percent larger and Pennsylvania 29 percent larger. The Ohio crop of 23,000 tons is down 2 percent from last month but is 28 percent larger than in 1943. The Michigan crop, indicated 40,300 tons, has been affected only slightly by dry weather and is about 3 percent below the July 1 estimate but 5 percent below 1943. The main Concord crop is expected to start to move to processors about mid-September. The Arkansas crop showed material improvement during August. The Washington crop at 17,600 tons is 17 percent above last year with the main harvest of Concords and Emperor varieties expected about the first week in October.



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CITRUS: The condition of United States oranges (1944-45 crop) on September 1 was 80 percent, compared with 77 a year earlier and 72 -- the 10-year (1933-42) average. September 1 condition of grapefruit was 73 percent, compared with 62 percent for both a year ago and the 10-year average. Condition of the new (1944-45) crop of California lemons on the first of the month was 74 percent. On September 1, 1943 condition was 79 and the 10-year average is 73.

Florida citrus groves continue in excellent condition and large crops are in prospect. August rainfall over the citrus belt was ample -- mostly in the form of frequent local showers. Shipments of both early oranges and grapefruit from most areas are expected to start about the first of October, although a few cars of early grapefruit may move the latter part of September. The September 1 condition of Florida oranges at 76 percent is 4 points above a year ago and 4 points above the 10-year average. Grapefruit, at 71 percent, is 12 points above September 1, 1943 and 8 points above average. Tangerines averaged 74 percent -- 25 points higher than last September 1 and 12 points higher than average.

In the Texas citrus areas, rains amounting to several inches fell during the last 10 days of August. Soil moisture was replenished and water for irrigation will probably be ample during the balance of the season. Trees and fruit responded rapidly to the improved moisture conditions and may overcome the "set-back" caused by the hot dry conditions in late July and early August. Indications are that fruit will be available for market a little earlier than usual. Groves that received good care survived the hot, dry weather with very little loss and the outlook is very good for Texas citrus crops as a whole. Reported September 1 condition of grapefruit was 75 percent this year, 60 last year, and 59 the 10-year average. Orange condition was 80 percent this year, 73 last year, and 66 the average.

The Arizona grapefruit outlook is not as favorable as a year ago. Prospects are "spotted" in many areas because of a light set, the result of cool spring weather. Trees, however, are in good condition generally. September 1 condition of Arizona grapefruit is 76 percent, compared with 85 last year, and 74 the 10-year average. Condition of oranges is uniformly good with Valencia prospects especially favorable. September 1 condition of oranges is 84 percent. This compares with the September 1, 1943 condition of 82 and the average of 73.

California citrus fruits generally are in good condition. The set of Navel oranges is somewhat irregular but prospects for Valencias are uniformly good. Condition of California Navel oranges on September 1 was 74 percent and Valencias 88 percent. A year ago Navels were 84 percent and Valencias 77. The average for Navels is 72 percent and for Valencias, 74. September 1 condition of California grapefruit this year was 79 percent, last year 80, and average, 73.

Total United States orange production (excluding tangerines) from the bloom of 1943 is estimated at 101,816,000 boxes which compares with the 85,116,000-box crop produced from the bloom of 1942. California Valencias are placed at 30,400,000 boxes, compared with 30,055,000 grown in 1942-43. The total grapefruit crop for 1943-44 is estimated at 55,510,000 boxes. The 1942-43 crop amounted to 50,481,000 boxes. California lemon production for 1943-44 is placed at 11,730,000 boxes, compared with the 1942-43 crop of 14,940,000 boxes, and the 1941-42 crop of 11,720,000 boxes.

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## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

✓ PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 85,000 tons compared with 76,000 in 1943 and the 10-year average (1933-42) of 64,300 tons. Most of the crop is harvested. Included in this estimate is about 2,000 tons of fruit which was damaged by an April hailstorm. Dry weather has affected the size of plums in Michigan. Production is now estimated to be 6,000 tons, 3,400 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 5,040 tons. Recent rains should benefit the late crop materially in Michigan.

In Idaho, Washington and Oregon the total production of prunes for all purposes is indicated at 100,700 tons (fresh basis) compared with the August 1 forecast of 101,100 tons, 135,500 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 142,600 tons. During August, prospects improved slightly in eastern Washington and eastern Oregon but declined somewhat in western sections of those States. In Washington a few cars were moving from the Eastern section the last week of August but the main harvest did not get underway until the first week of September. In Southwestern Washington harvest is just beginning and is expected to continue throughout September. Orchards in this area show great variation from a spotted set of prunes to a few instances of trees fairly well loaded with fruit. Shipments from the Milton-Freewater-Walla Walla district in Eastern Oregon to September 1 were more than double the volume shipped for the same period in 1943. Shipments started earlier this season and the quality is better than a year ago. Dry weather in Western Oregon has affected the size to some extent, especially in orchards where trees are heavily loaded. The crop is maturing a little later than usual in this area. Movement to processors should be general about September 11. In Idaho, harvest is just getting started with the quality generally good.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated to be 163,000 tons in 1944, compared with 196,000 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 195,200 tons. Prune harvest began in late August and is well advanced in the coastal areas. Harvest is completed in some orchards while in others only the first pick has been made. The quality of the fruit is poorer than was expected on August 1 with a greater number of defective prunes being harvested.

✓ APRICOTS: The September 1 estimated production in the three important States (California, Washington, and Utah) is placed at 333,300 tons -- a 1 percent increase above that indicated on August 1. Production is more than 3 times that of 1943 and about 44 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The California crop at 302,000 tons -- unchanged from the August 1 forecast -- is one of the largest on record. Harvest is completed in all the important commercial areas and fruit sized surprisingly well considering the heavy set. A large tonnage went for canning and drying and more went for quick freezing than in any other season.

The smaller sized fruit in Washington was more than offset by the heavy set on trees and a record crop was obtained. The present indicated production of 23,000 tons is about 4 percent above the August 1 forecast, 49 percent over the 1943 production and 87 percent greater than <sup>the</sup> 10-year (1933-42) average. In Utah, the harvest is over. The indicated production on September 1 at 8,300 tons compares with 10,100 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average of 3,165 tons. Some fruit was not harvested because of market conditions.



ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is indicated to be about 5 percent smaller than a month ago. Production is estimated at 19,700 tons in 1944 compared with 16,000 tons in 1943 and 13,390 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Harvest of the earlier maturing varieties was in progress on September 1 with the main harvest expected the last half of September and the first half of October.

Filbert production in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 6,660 tons compared with 7,030 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average of 2,775 tons. In Oregon there is a deficiency of moisture but August temperatures were favorable. Prospects in some young orchards declined during August. In Washington the crop is irregular, mainly because of poor pollination in some groves.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 74,100 tons compared with last year's crop of 63,300 tons and 54,650 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Indicated production for 1944 is the highest on record. Prospects in California increased during August. There is some blight in various localities but on the whole the crop has made good progress. In Oregon, some orchards have a heavy drop from blight, particularly those that were not sprayed. August was relatively cool which favored the development of the crop. Harvest is expected to start a little earlier than last year.

PECANS: Pecan production is estimated at 142,933,000 pounds compared with 128,949,000 pounds last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 92,010,000 pounds. Prospects improved during August in nearly all pecan-producing States. Prospective production of improved varieties is 59,085,000 pounds, 4 percent above the 1943 crop of 56,688,000 pounds and 64 percent above average. Indicated production of seedling varieties is 83,848,000 pounds compared with 72,261,000 pounds in 1943 and 56,052,000 pounds, the 10-year average.

Growing conditions were favorable in the Carolinas during August. In Georgia, conditions have continued favorable for the pecan crop and a crop about equal to last year's production is expected. Adequate moisture during July and August should assure well-filled nuts. The Stuart variety is expected to be heaviest this year. Scab has caused considerable damage to the Schley variety, especially in the Albany area. In Mississippi, conditions are spotted but prospects for the State as a whole are generally favorable.

The Louisiana crop improved during August and the expected crop is the largest of recent years. The crop is not uniformly good, however, as some areas report very poor crops. A good crop has set in Arkansas, and August weather was favorable for development. In Oklahoma, a 13 percent smaller crop than harvested last year is in prospect. Dry weather and case bearer were unfavorable to the crop in southern sections. Good rains during the second half of August benefited the pecan crop in Texas. Supplies for the current marketing season will come mainly from the eastern half of Texas as crops in the western part of the State are practically a total loss as a result of low temperatures late in March. A light harvest may start in the early south Texas counties the first half of September but harvest in the important areas of production will not start until the latter part of the month and early October.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The September 1 condition of California figs was 81 percent, compared with 86 percent on September 1 last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 77 percent. Growing conditions during August were relatively favorable for the development of figs. Condition of California olives is 49 percent, compared with 59 percent on September 1, 1943, and the 10-year average of 54 percent. The crop is irregular and final production is expected to be relatively light.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

✓ CRANBERRIES: The 1944 cranberry crop is placed at 419,800 barrels -- 38 percent smaller than the 1943 total of 680,900 barrels, 34 percent smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average and the smallest crop since 1921.

The Massachusetts crop is placed at 205,000 barrels -- 58 percent less than the 1943 production of 485,000 barrels and 52 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average. This is 25,000 barrels less than was forecast earlier from conditions reported in mid-August and is the smallest crop since 1917. Berries are very small in size and early harvested crops are falling below expectations. The weather during the past 10 months has been unfavorable for the 1944 crop. A shortage of water during the fall of 1943 prevented proper flooding and a considerable acreage was injured by low winter temperatures. A severe freeze this spring (May 18-20) further injured prospects on bogs not fully protected by flooding. Fruit worm damage is extensive. Barnstable County, where water supplies are relatively less, shows a greater reduction from 1943 production than Plymouth County. The proportion of Early Blacks is indicated to be less than usual with a correspondingly higher proportion of Late Howes.

The New Jersey crop -- injured by dry hot weather and fruit worm damage -- is indicated at 59,000 barrels in comparison with the 1943 production of 62,000 barrels. In Wisconsin conditions are favorable and the crop is indicated at 117,000 barrels -- 15 percent larger than 1943. The harvest will begin about mid-September. Washington has a crop of 29,000 barrels in prospect -- 21 percent larger than the 24,000 barrels in 1943. The Oregon crop is indicated at 9,800 barrels in comparison with 7,900 barrels in 1943. Harvesting is expected to start in late September in the Clatsop area and about October 1 in the Coos district.

✓ POTATOES: Potato production prospects continued to decline during August, registering a loss of about 7,700,000 bushels since August 1. A crop of 377,589,000 bushels is now indicated for 1944 compared with 464,656,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 362,912,000 bushels. Production in the 30 late States, where most of the August losses occurred, is estimated at 300,381,000 bushels compared with 363,543,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 288,276,000 bushels. In the intermediate and early crop States, the estimate is slightly larger than reported a month earlier.

Growing conditions during August were variable. The adverse effects of hot, dry weather in eastern and middle western areas were only partially offset by showers. Rains in late August came too late to be of much benefit to earlier plantings in the late States but should be of considerable help to the late or main crop acreages. Aroostook county, Maine, had a timely rain on September 1 which maintained the prospective yield per acre at the August 1 level. On September 1, about 80 percent of the potato fields in Aroostook were green and in good condition for further growth. Yields declined in all other New England States except Massachusetts.

Continued dry weather in eastern and southeastern Pennsylvania reduced yield prospects in that State. In the middle western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the earlier acreages were seriously damaged by hot dry weather, and the rains during the latter part of August were too late to prevent further deterioration in yields per acre on these plantings. Production prospects in Minnesota and North Dakota show no change from the estimate of August 1, although heavy rains in late August waterlogged the soil and brought about conditions conducive to rot.



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In the western potato States a slight improvement in Nebraska prospects was more than offset by reductions in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Washington. Freeze damage occurred in the San Luis Valley of Colorado on August 26 and 29 when the temperature dropped to 26 degrees. Before the freeze, prospects in that area were unusually good but needed about 3 weeks of good weather to make maximum yields. With vine growth largely frosted down, full development cannot take place. Elsewhere in Colorado potatoes are making a fine showing. Wyoming potato yields declined because of damage by hot drying winds to the dry land acreage in Laramie County. Yields in Utah are quite variable. Local frosts, windy weather and blight caused some reduction in the crop. In northwest Washington, where the peak of the White Rose deal is over, yields were considerably below those of last year. But in the main commercial area of the State yield prospects are good. In Idaho, Oregon, and California potatoes have continued to make good progress. In Idaho, however, much of the acreage was planted later than usual and tubers are small for this stage of the season. California growers are now harvesting and are obtaining excellent yields.

SWEETPOTATOES: A prospective sweetpotato crop of 68,754,000 bushels is indicated by conditions on September 1 -- an improvement of 5 percent over the August 1 indication. Last year 72,572,000 bushels were harvested and the 10-year (1933-42) average was 67,182,000 bushels. The indicated production for this year is 5 percent less than the 1943 crop but is 2 percent above average. The prospective yield per acre this year -- 83.4 bushels -- is 4.3 bushels higher than a month ago and 1.7 bushels above the 1943 per-acre yield, but is nearly 1 bushel below average.

In the South Central States, where nearly one-half of the crop is produced, rainfall late in July and in August improved prospects in all States except Oklahoma, and the indicated production on September 1 was nearly 10 percent greater than a month earlier. Weather continued too dry for best development in most South Atlantic States, but in North Carolina and Georgia ample moisture brought about continued improvement, which was sufficient to more than offset reductions in Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina. The September 1 indication for this group is 2 percent above that of August 1. In New Jersey, dry weather continued to retard development of the crop, but this was partially offset by commercial growers irrigating their crops. Even so, prospects declined about 8 percent during August. Rains in the North Central States were beneficial to sweetpotatoes in Indiana and Missouri and indicated production for this group of States was 5 percent higher on September 1 than a month earlier.

For the most part, harvesting has progressed rapidly this season. Rail shipments, originating as far north as Delaware and Maryland, totalled 1,246 cars this season through September 2 compared with 1,108 cars through September 4 last season, despite the smaller crop this year. Shipments from the commercial areas in Louisiana and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia were the principal sources of supply during late August.

MUNG BEANS: Based on indications as of September 1 approximately 70,000 acres of mung beans will be harvested in Oklahoma this year. Earlier data indicated that approximately 80,000 acres were planted. Estimates for other producing States, most of which produce only a limited quantity, are not available. Varying quantities however, are grown in California, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and possibly a few other States. Mung beans have been grown in Oklahoma for the past 3 or 4 years, with the acreage expanding rapidly from year to year. Conditions as of September 1 indicate that Oklahoma will produce about 16,800,000



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pounds this year, compared with 6,300,000 pounds in 1943 and 5,400,000 pounds in 1942. The yield per acre is estimated at 240 pounds. Yields, however, show wide variations, depending upon moisture conditions, soil types, and other factors.

The early harvest of mung beans has made good progress and the quality of the crop is reported to be excellent. Dry, hot weather during the first three weeks of August caused a serious reduction in prospects of some early planted fields but rains late in the month, covering most of the counties where the crop is grown, greatly improved late crop prospects. Harvest has been in progress for the past 2 or 3 weeks, and some production will be harvested until frost. A fairly large acreage was planted in June and July on wheat, barley, and rye stubble. A more complete report on this crop will be published in the December Crop Production report.

HAY: A hay crop of nearly 98 million tons (both tame and wild) is forecast on the basis of reported September 1 conditions. This is about 1/3 million tons more than indicated on August 1 but 1.8 million tons less than the large 1943 crop. Taking farm carryover into account, this year's indicated supply is 108 million tons, which is 5 million tons less than last year but 12 million tons more than the 10-year (1938-42) average supply.

There is a substantial increase in indicated production since August 1 in the South, particularly in late maturing kinds in the southwestern part of the dry area which a month ago extended from southern New England through Kentucky and Tennessee into eastern Texas.

Material increases over the August 1 forecast are indicated also in Montana, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri but significant reductions in production are indicated for North Dakota, South Dakota and especially Michigan where dry and very hot weather in August not only reduced yields of late cuttings but caused some grazing of meadows intended for hay.

The indicated production of nearly 32 million tons of alfalfa hay is a little less than the August 1 forecast. In dry areas some fields are being pastured and others will yield light late cuttings, but such losses are about offset by indicated increases in other sections. The indicated 1944 crop of alfalfa hay is about 1/2 million tons less than was harvested in 1943.

The 28 million ton crop of clover-timothy hay was mostly made from first cuttings. Dry weather in some of the eastern States greatly reduced yields of second cuttings. However, this year's U.S. crop is only 1 million tons less than was harvested in 1943 and is about 4 million tons more than the 10-year average.

PASTURES: Wide variations in the condition of farm pastures in different parts of the United States were evident on September 1. In the Great Plains States and most of the western Corn Belt feed for grazing was exceptionally abundant, but over a broad belt from Texas northeastward through New England pastures were short and in some sections they were furnishing very little feed. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures averaged 70 percent of normal, compared with 73 percent on September 1 last year, and 10-year averages of 67 percent in the 1933-42 period and 79 percent in the 1920-29 pre-drought period. While pastures this year were by no means so uniformly excellent as on September 1, 1942 when condition averaged 88 percent of normal, neither did drought damage approach the extent or severity of 1934 or 1936 when September 1 pasture condition averaged 43 and 40 percent respectively.

With August rains improving pastures in much of the Ohio Valley, the center of the drought area moved northward and eastward during the month. On September 1, areas of shortest pasture feed were in and around northern Indiana, south central



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Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and southern New England. Record low pasture condition figures for the date were recorded in New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, while in Massachusetts condition was only slightly above the low point recorded in 1929. In the central Atlantic States from Pennsylvania through Virginia and West Virginia, pastures were also poor, ranging from 20 to 27 points below the 1933-42 average condition. In Delaware and Maryland however, pastures were not so short as during the drought a year ago.

In the southern parts of Ohio and Indiana, pastures improved as the result of August rains, but in the northern parts of these States and in Michigan and Wisconsin green feed deteriorated rapidly because of dry, hot weather. The September 1 average condition for the East North Central group of States at 53 percent was the third lowest for the date in recent years but materially exceeded the 36 percent in 1936 and did not approach the September 1 all-time low of 28 percent reached in 1930. Recent rains have replenished soil moisture in most of this area and prospects for fall pasturage are much improved. Timely August rains kept Iowa pastures in good condition and brought about material improvement in Missouri, but in central and eastern Minnesota dry weather caused some drop in pasture condition.

In Kentucky and Tennessee, rains during August replenished stock water and started new growth of green feed, but on September 1 pasture condition in both States was still more than 20 points below average for the date. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where pastures also improved during the past month, and in Oklahoma, the condition of pastures this September 1 was much better than during the severe fall drought last year. Texas pasture and range feed was good to excellent in the Panhandle area, but suffered severely from dry weather in other parts of the State. Early September rains, however, provided material relief over most of the State and prospects for fall and winter grazing are much improved.

In the Plains States north of Texas, pastures and ranges were in excellent condition with a good supply of reserve feed for winter grazing. In the northern Rocky Mountain States pasture and range feed were fairly good except in northern Idaho and much of Wyoming where weather has been extremely dry. In the Intermountain States, pastures and ranges were dry over considerable areas with additional rainfall needed to provide feed for fall and winter grazing, especially in Arizona. In Washington and much of Oregon, a dry August completed a summer of subnormal rainfall and pasture condition declined materially to a September 1 level considerably below last year. In central California, pastures were only fair, and condition for the State averaged 11 points lower than on September 1 a year ago.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production on farms in the United States during August is estimated at 10.4 billion pounds, about 2 percent below that in August 1943 and 4 percent below the record for the month established in 1942. Milk production per cow was 3 percent below a year earlier at the beginning of August, sagged still further in mid-August under the influence of drought, but was only 1 percent under the 1943 level at the end of the month. Larger numbers of milk cows on farms this year offset about half the decline of milk production per cow. The daily per capita production of milk in August this year averaged 2.41 pounds, which is lower than in any of the past 3 years but higher than in any of the dozen years prior to 1941.



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Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 averaged 13.93 pounds, 8 percent less than on August 1 and 1 percent under the 14.1 pounds on September 1 a year ago. Liberal feeding of concentrates and other supplementary feeding appear to have offset much of the loss of pasture feed from drought which became more intensive in the important Great Lake dairy States during August. The decline of milk production per cow between August 1 and September 1 was slightly greater than average but less than took place a year ago.

In most of the North Atlantic States milk production per cow showed more than an average decline from August 1 to September 1. The shortage of pasture feed evident a month ago in Southern New England and New Jersey spread over a much greater portion of the Northeast during the month. Supplementary feeding, however, has been liberal and production per cow for the North Atlantic area as a whole was still 3 percent above the 10-year average. As compared with September 1 a year ago production per cow was up substantially in Maine and New Hampshire, but down sharply in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

In the East North Central States, the August decline in milk production per cow was more than average for all States except Ohio. Production per cow for this region on September 1 was about the same as the 1933-42 average, while on August 1 it was 3 percent above average. Hot, dry weather in this area cut mid-August pasture feed short and held down milk flow. September 1 production per cow was 3 percent below that of a year ago when most pastures were supplying excellent feed. In the West North Central States milk production per cow declined more than average during August, with all States except Missouri and North Dakota down more than usual. Pasture feed improved in Missouri and continued excellent elsewhere in this group of States except for some decline in central and eastern Minnesota. The regional decline in milk production per cow during August was not so sharp as a year ago, but on September 1 production per cow in all States except Missouri and Kansas was still below 1943 levels.

In the South Atlantic Region milk production per cow during August gained sharply compared with both average and last year. On September 1 milk production per cow was above average in all States of the area except West Virginia and was higher than a year ago in all States except Georgia. In the South Central area, a large portion of which was showing effects of drought more than a month ago, milk production per cow dropped less rapidly than usual between August 1 and September 1 this year, but continued at a below-average level. Because of last year's unusually sharp decline during August which accompanied extreme drought in the Western two-thirds of the region, milk production per cow this year was more than 2 percent above 1943 on September 1 compared with 5 percent below on August 1.

In the Western group of States milk production per cow was well above average on September 1, but showed more than the usual drop from August 1. This greater-than-average decline was shared by nearly all States. On September 1, milk production per cow for the region was 2 percent below the same date last year. Cows actually milked accounted for 70.2 percent of all cows in crop correspondents' herds on September 1, the lowest proportion for the date since 1926. In both the North and South Atlantic Coast regions the percent milked was higher than on September 1 last year, but in the North Atlantic was below the 10-year average for the date. In the East North Central region the percentage milked was the lowest since 1931, and in the West North Central and South Central regions the percentage milked was the lowest in 20 years of record. In the Western States the percentage of cows in production was the lowest for September 1 since 1934, but higher than in most years prior to that time.



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POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,010,000,000 eggs in August, an all time high production for the month -- 3 percent above the previous August high of last year and 42 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) August average. August egg production was at its highest level in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic States where it was 1 percent below the record production of last year. Production during the first 8 months of this year topped all other years in all parts of the country. The U. S. production during this period was 44,303,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent above last year and 48 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 12.4 eggs, compared with 12.2 last year and 11.3 for the 10-year average. Production per average layer on hand for the first 8 months of this year was 112.7 eggs, compared with 110.6 last year and 102.3 for the 10-year average.

There was an average of 323,049,000 layers in farm flocks during August, an increase of 2 percent from last year and 30 percent above the 10-year average August holdings. Layers decreased slightly less than 1 percent from August 1 to September 1, the same as last year. On September 1 there were 2 percent more layers than a year earlier. The (1933-42) 5-year average change in numbers of layers from August 1 to September 1 was an increase of 0.5 percent; the (1933-37) 5-year average change was a decrease of 1.1 percent.

There were 267,499,000 pullets not yet of laying age on farms September 1, a decrease of 16 percent from a year ago but 11 percent above the 5-year (1933-42) average. Decreases from a year ago ranged from 12 percent in the North Central States to 26 percent in the Western States. The number of pullets not yet of laying age in the South Atlantic and South Central States is about the same as the 5-year average. They are well below the 5-year average in the Western States, but they are well above the average in all other parts of the country. Farmers in the North Central States, where 57 percent of the U. S. pullets are being held, are retaining a larger percentage of the pullets raised this year than elsewhere in the United States.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms on September 1 was 141,772,000 -- a decrease of 37 percent from a year ago and the smallest number in 4 years of record. Decreases from a year ago in chicks under 3 months old ranged from 22 percent in the South Atlantic to 49 percent in the Western States. Of these late hatchings 61 percent were purchased from commercial hatcheries and 39 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 67 percent purchased and 33 percent hatched on farms last year. Late-hatched chicks purchased from hatcheries this year decreased 43 percent from a year ago and late chicks hatched on farms decreased 26 percent.

## PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1933-42	32,060	53,834	73,327	20,229	41,247	20,047	240,745
1943	42,581	67,790	104,039	25,036	55,353	24,125	318,924
1944	35,246	59,669	91,946	20,649	42,150	17,839	267,499

## CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1941	13,194	31,353	52,304	18,665	31,019	13,358	159,893
1942	15,079	29,601	47,640	19,351	30,251	14,815	156,737
1943	25,855	44,560	68,924	26,455	40,635	18,910	225,339
1944	14,214	26,863	44,068	20,649	26,311	9,667	141,772



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Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 33.0 cents per dozen, compared with 38.8 cents a year ago and 21.1 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) average. The seasonal increase during the month was less than last year but more than the 10-year average. Chicken prices made the average seasonal decline during the month to 24.1 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 25.6 cents a year ago and 14.4 cents for the 10-year average. August prices received for turkeys were the highest in the 11 years of record -- 7 percent higher than the previous record high prices of a year ago, and almost twice the 5-year (1938-42) average. The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration decreased 1 percent during the month ending August 15, and on that date was 6 percent above a year ago and 67 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on August 15 were considerably less favorable than a year ago but the turkey feed ratio was slightly more favorable.

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	CORN, ALL		OATS		BARLEY	
	Indicated 1944		Indicated 1944		Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre		acre		acre	
	Bushels	Thous. bu.	Bushels	Thous. bu.	Bushels	Thous. bu.
Maine	38.0	646	37.0	3,663	27.0	81
N.H.	40.0	640	36.0	252	--	--
Vt.	40.0	2,600	30.0	1,350	26.0	104
Mass.	39.0	1,794	32.0	192	--	--
R.I.	32.0	256	31.0	31	--	--
Conn.	39.0	2,028	30.0	120	--	--
N.Y.	34.0	24,718	30.0	23,670	25.0	2,750
N.J.	32.0	6,144	30.0	1,200	29.0	203
Pa.	37.0	51,726	28.5	23,712	28.0	2,464
Ohio	38.0	144,286	33.5	37,754	25.0	425
Ind.	36.5	169,237	25.5	32,512	26.0	1,222
Ill.	45.0	410,805	31.5	100,390	25.5	1,632
Mich.	32.0	57,760	32.0	45,152	27.0	3,888
Wis.	40.0	107,160	42.5	118,108	26.0	5,148
Minn.	38.0	223,402	35.0	167,720	19.5	15,561
Iowa	52.0	589,992	30.0	147,150	19.0	285
Mo.	35.0	172,060	18.0	30,780	20.0	1,600
N. Dak.	25.0	30,675	34.0	82,994	23.0	61,617
S. Dak.	32.0	117,920	33.0	96,855	16.0	27,760
Nebr.	35.5	310,590	17.5	32,305	11.5	11,236
Kans.	31.5	110,848	18.5	29,970	17.0	15,096
Del.	26.0	3,588	29.0	116	30.0	300
Md.	33.0	16,467	30.0	1,200	31.5	2,142
Va.	25.5	35,292	29.0	3,944	31.0	2,108
W. Va.	24.0	10,104	22.0	1,320	23.5	212
N.C.	21.5	50,353	29.0	8,236	26.0	1,170
S.C.	15.5	22,506	23.0	15,479	19.5	234
Ga.	10.0	36,230	23.5	12,690	20.0	220
Fla.	9.5	6,897	30.0	300	--	--
Ky.	22.5	64,732	20.5	1,538	23.5	2,115
Tenn.	19.0	51,224	23.0	3,473	19.0	2,090
Ala.	15.0	47,535	23.5	4,747	--	--
Miss.	16.5	43,544	37.0	14,097	--	--
Ark.	15.5	31,016	28.5	8,578	17.0	170
La.	13.5	17,320	31.0	4,774	--	--
Okla.	19.0	34,428	19.5	30,030	19.0	5,700
Tex.	13.0	64,649	27.0	42,471	28.0	8,428
Mont.	19.0	3,800	39.5	16,669	32.0	17,600
Idaho	47.0	1,457	40.0	7,560	37.0	12,580
Wyo.	13.0	1,196	31.5	4,442	28.0	3,500
Colo.	16.5	14,586	29.5	5,516	22.0	14,212
N. Mex.	16.5	2,970	28.0	756	28.0	980
Ariz.	11.0	418	32.0	384	37.0	2,738
Utah	31.0	775	41.0	1,968	45.5	6,506
Nev.	30.0	120	40.0	400	41.0	943
Wash.	38.0	1,178	46.0	7,728	37.0	9,102
Oreg.	33.0	1,386	35.5	10,934	34.0	6,630
Calif.	33.0	2,211	30.0	5,310	28.0	39,284
U.S.	31.8	3,101,319	30.0	1,190,540	22.9	290,036

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SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous.bu.		Bushels	Thous.bu.
Maine	20.0	40	Nebr.	10.0	920
N.Y.	20.0	80	Kans.	9.0	45
Pa.	21.0	168	Mont.	18.5	53,095
Ohio	23.0	23	Idaho	33.0	12,606
Ind.	20.0	120	Wyo.	13.0	1,092
Ill.	21.0	147	Colo.	15.5	2,496
Mich.	19.0	152	N.Mex.	16.0	336
Wis.	20.5	676	Utah	33.0	2,409
Minn.	18.0	20,016	Nev.	28.0	420
Iowa	14.5	87	Wash.	24.0	24,528
N.Dak.	17.0	136,952	Oreg.	23.0	4,255
S.Dak.	12.5	33,112	U.S.	17.5	293,775

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	<u>Thousand bushels</u>					
Av.						
1933-42	315,315	200,147	127,402	28,340	88,995	760,199
1943	354,916	133,317	227,689	37,177	83,199	836,298
1944 2/	486,396	232,813	254,690	36,445	105,058	1,115,402

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.  
2/ Indicated 1944.

DURUM WHEAT

Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous.bu.
Minnesota	18.5	758
North Dakota	16.5	32,043
South Dakota	11.5	2,702
3 States	16.0	35,503



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1944

## BUCKWHEAT

## SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Bushels	Thous. bu.
Maine	16.0	112			
Vt.	19.0	19			
N.Y.	17.0	2,890	:Ill.	26.0	26
Pa.	18.0	2,826	:Iowa	20.0	20
Ohio	15.0	210	:Mo.	21.0	840
Ind.	13.5	162	:N. Dak.	12.5	50
Ill.	15.5	93	:S. Dak.	12.5	1,600
Mich.	14.5	508	:Nebr.	17.0	2,227
Wis.	14.5	392	:Kans.	19.5	35,100
Minn.	13.0	780	:Ark.	13.0	91
Iowa	15.0	45	:La.	14.5	29
Mo.	12.5	12	:Okla.	13.0	11,947
N. Dak.	13.0	78	:Tex.	18.0	84,708
S. Dak.	13.0	39	:Colo.	13.0	2,353
Md.	18.0	90	:N. Mex.	17.0	5,423
Va.	15.0	105	:Ariz.	32.0	1,984
W. Va.	15.0	165	:Calif.	36.0	3,564
N. C.	16.0	64			
Ky.	12.0	36			
Tenn.	12.0	36			
U. S.	16.2	8,662	:U. S.	17.9	149,962

## RICE

## BROOMCORN

Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Pounds	Tons
Arkansas	50.0	13,400	:Illinois	590	3,800
Louisiana	37.5	21,412	:Kansas	360	3,600
Texas	45.0	17,640	:Oklahoma	375	18,800
California	63.0	15,498	:Texas	370	8,900
			:Colorado	350	16,800
			:New Mexico	310	10,800
United States	46.0	67,950	:United States	361.5	62,700

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

Indicated 1944		
State	Yield of cane	Production
	per acre	
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Louisiana	19.0	5,206
Florida	32.0	960
Total	20.3	6,166

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FLAXSEED			BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/		
Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Pounds	Thous. bags 2/
Ill.	12.0	36	Maine	850	42
Mich.	9.0	45	Vt.	640	6
Wis.	12.0	72	N.Y.	820	976
Minn.	8.0	7,416	Mich.	620	4,092
Iowa	5.5	671	Wis.	630	19
Mo.	5.0	70	Minn.	530	42
N. Dak.	8.0	8,192	N. Dak.	450	9
S. Dak.	9.0	2,655	S. Dak.	300	3
Nebr.	8.0	16	Nebr.	1,200	660
Kans.	4.5	684	Kans.	400	3/ 4
Okla.	4.0	200	Tex.	200	10
Tex.	10.0	340	Mont.	1,200	324
Mont.	8.0	2,048	Idaho	1,450	2,132
Idaho	9.0	9	Wyo.	1,275	1,148
Wyo.	4.5	4	Colo.	610	2,166
Ariz.	22.0	440	N. Mex.	385	924
Wash.	9.0	9	Ariz.	400	60
Oreg.	9.5	19	Utah	570	63
Calif.	18.0	2,952	Wash.	960	38
			Oreg.	1,100	22
			Calif.	1,203	4,946
U.S.	8.4	25,878	U.S.	818.0	17,686

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.  
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).  
3/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/		
Preliminary 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thous. bags 2/
Wisconsin	800	24
North Dakota	900	90
Montana	1,200	432
Idaho	1,200	2,664
Wyoming	1,200	12
Colorado	1,050	326
Washington	1,320	4,792
Oregon	1,150	575
8 States	1,245	8,915

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.  
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	TAME HAY		ALFALFA HAY 1/		CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/	
	Indicated 1944		Indicated 1944		Preliminary 1944	
State	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Maine	0.80	690	1.30	9	0.90	407
N.H.	1.00	342	1.75	9	1.15	192
Vt.	1.10	955	1.80	38	1.20	626
Mass.	1.10	398	1.90	32	1.20	271
R.I.	1.10	38	1.80	2	1.15	20
Conn.	1.10	312	2.20	55	1.05	148
N.Y.	1.40	5,403	1.95	817	1.43	3,930
N.J.	1.45	342	1.95	123	1.30	142
Pa.	1.40	3,053	1.80	482	1.40	2,376
Ohio	1.40	3,228	1.90	758	1.30	2,153
Ind.	1.25	2,515	1.70	677	1.20	1,273
Ill.	1.38	3,496	2.30	1,024	1.30	1,552
Mich.	1.32	3,386	1.50	1,656	1.20	1,534
Wis.	1.65	6,437	2.20	1,813	1.50	4,288
Minn.	1.55	4,565	1.80	2,135	1.40	1,520
Iowa	1.75	5,724	2.45	2,112	1.50	3,279
Mo.	1.09	3,661	2.60	806	.90	891
N.Dak.	1.45	1,190	1.65	302	1.25	5
S.Dak.	1.50	918	1.75	536	1.30	14
Nebr.	1.90	1,919	2.10	1,598	1.40	24
Kans.	2.10	1,961	2.35	1,645	1.35	49
Del.	1.20	92	2.20	11	1.25	40
Md.	1.20	506	1.90	80	1.05	292
Va.	.95	1,376	1.90	125	1.05	419
W.Va.	1.00	797	1.95	101	1.00	399
N.C.	.90	1,153	1.90	11	.85	53
S.C.	.70	444	1.50	3	--	--
Ga.	.49	768	1.50	8	.75	3
Fla.	.53	75	--	--	--	--
Ky.	.97	1,746	1.60	336	.90	327
Tenn.	.80	1,678	1.40	168	.80	124
Ala.	.68	772	1.50	9	.75	4
Miss.	1.15	1,076	2.15	161	1.20	7
Ark.	1.00	1,219	1.90	162	1.05	20
La.	1.15	361	1.95	60	.95	13
Okla.	1.40	1,337	2.20	660	--	--
Tex.	.95	1,405	2.70	389	--	--
Mont.	1.55	1,986	1.75	1,218	1.65	365
Idaho	2.17	2,218	2.45	1,872	1.50	207
Wyo.	1.50	798	1.75	527	1.35	166
Colo.	1.80	1,912	2.15	1,413	1.45	257
N.Mex.	2.20	418	2.60	361	1.35	14
Ariz.	2.40	778	2.75	652	--	--
Utah	2.30	1,164	2.40	1,054	1.60	37
Nev.	2.15	415	2.45	338	1.40	34
Wash.	1.95	1,960	2.35	783	2.10	405
Oreg.	1.85	1,589	2.45	671	1.75	198
Calif.	2.84	5,257	4.20	3,973	1.85	68
U.S.	1.39	83,833	2.21	31,775	1.32	28,146

1/ Included in tame hay. Clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

September 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	WILD HAY		PASTURE		SOYBEANS			COWPEAS		
	Prelim. 1944		Cond. Sept. 1		Condition Sept. 1			Condition Sept. 1		
State	Yield	Pro-	Average	1944	Average	1943	1944	Average	1943	1944
	per	duction	1933-42		1933-42			1933-42		
	acre									
	Tons	Thous.tons	Percent		Percent			Percent		
Maine	0.90	5	71	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.H.	.90	5	74	57	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1.05	5	76	61	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	.80	8	72	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	.75	1	74	27	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	1.05	6	76	46	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	.95	45	68	56	78	81	73	--	--	--
N.J.	1.35	19	74	30	88	79	61	84	84	84
Pa.	.95	16	75	52	84	82	75	1/82	75	79
Ohio	.80	5	72	53	81	87	71	--	--	--
Ind.	.85	4	67	43	78	86	69	77	69	61
Ill.	.85	18	68	61	78	84	80	72	72	66
Mich.	.90	15	66	51	79	77	70	--	--	--
Wis.	1.25	111	65	54	80	86	82	--	--	--
Minn.	1.20	1,588	64	77	--	82	80	--	--	--
Iowa	1.35	148	68	92	83	89	86	--	--	--
Mo.	1.10	176	61	77	70	78	83	69	75	73
N.Dak.	1.00	1,983	54	87	--	63	76	--	--	--
S.Dak.	.90	2,491	46	91	--	76	89	--	--	--
Nebr.	.90	2,691	51	89	1/68	72	84	--	--	--
Kans.	1.20	794	54	91	63	73	87	63	69	89
Del.	1.00	1	80	58	88	54	67	84	45	50
Md.	.80	2	76	56	88	58	81	86	59	76
Va.	.75	8	87	60	86	66	76	83	54	75
W.Va.	.80	18	81	56	86	89	69	84	77	60
N.C.	1.10	20	85	75	85	79	84	79	66	78
S.C.	.85	7	74	65	75	69	74	73	64	69
Ga.	.70	20	77	69	75	73	69	70	67	67
Fla.	--	--	84	85	--	--	--	75	73	76
Ky.	.80	27	77	56	81	77	70	79	70	69
Tenn.	.55	23	76	55	79	70	71	75	64	66
Ala.	.75	29	79	77	75	67	70	71	62	72
Miss.	1.00	66	75	78	78	62	73	72	53	70
Ark.	1.00	164	65	69	72	49	73	68	39	63
La.	.95	23	80	73	80	68	75	71	62	59
Okla.	1.25	702	55	76	61	47	78	61	40	77
Tex.	1.05	210	64	62	1/71	61	58	66	57	56
Mont.	.95	708	62	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1.10	129	75	77	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	.90	384	69	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	1.00	408	63	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	.90	19	66	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	.90	4	78	79	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	1.15	83	68	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	1.00	219	81	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	1.15	49	67	62	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	1.00	224	69	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	1.25	195	76	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	1.00	13,876	67	70	79	81	77	71	61	67

1/ Short-time average.

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### SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1933-42:	1943	cated:	1933-42:	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	:1944	:1944	:1944	:1944	:1944	:1944	:1944	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	364	1,333	1,316	18.8	21.0	16.0	7,195	27,993	21,056
Ind.	542	1,464	1,532	16.8	18.5	15.0	9,479	27,084	22,980
Ill.	1,612	3,444	3,400	19.6	20.5	19.5	32,508	70,602	66,300
Mich.	47	103	100	14.0	15.5	13.0	687	1,596	1,300
Minn.	1/ 52	246	231	1/14.5	13.5	13.5	1/734	3,321	3,118
Iowa	544	2,017	2,017	17.6	19.5	18.5	10,093	39,332	37,314
Mo.	147	561	667	10.4	15.5	15.0	1,678	8,696	10,005
N.C.	155	257	190	11.4	9.0	11.5	1,793	2,313	2,185
Miss.	52	142	114	9.3	12.0	13.0	566	1,704	1,482
Ark.	69	267	240	12.0	9.5	13.5	905	2,536	3,240
10 prin. States	3,579	9,834	9,807	18.3	18.8	17.2	65,565	185,177	168,980
Other States	269	986	881	11.9	10.7	11.4	3,206	10,585	10,044
U.S.	3,848	10,820	10,688	17.1	18.1	16.8	68,771	195,762	179,024
1/ Short-time average.									

### TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production
	acre	Thousand pounds
	Pounds	
Mass.	1,626	9,270
Conn.	1,349	22,126
N.Y.	1,300	910
Pa.	1,421	47,736
Ohio	850	19,890
Ind.	920	11,320
Wis.	1,456	28,674
Minn.	1,240	744
Mo.	1,050	7,140
Kans.	950	285
Md.	775	29,062
Va.	958	129,300
W. Va.	750	2,475
N.C.	1,075	724,735
S.C.	1,125	121,500
Ga.	1,030	98,600
Fla.	934	18,215
Ky.	926	358,796
Tenn.	946	99,397
Ala.	812	325
La.	450	180
U.S.	1,026	1,730,680



TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	Indicated Production	Thous. pounds	Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	Indicated Production	Thous. pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					CLASS 3, AIR-CURED (Cont'd):				
Virginia	11	950	100,700		3B Dark Air-cured				
North Carolina	11	1,000	253,000		Indiana	35	940	188	
Total Old Belt	11	985	353,700		Kentucky	35	975	15,600	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,110	367,410		Tennessee	35	975	4,290	
North Carolina	13	1,150	90,850		Total One Sucker	35	975	20,078	
South Carolina	13	1,125	121,500		Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	925	12,488	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,136	212,350		Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	850	2,550	
Georgia	14	1,030	97,850		Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	947	35,116	
Florida	14	910	15,470		CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:				
Alabama	14	800	240		Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,420	47,286	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,011	113,560		Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	850	5,525	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,058	1,047,020		Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,327	52,811	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:				
Total Virginia Belt	21	875	12,250		Massachusetts	51	1,700	170	
Kentucky	22	875	9,188		Connecticut	51	1,580	11,534	
Tennessee	22	925	23,125		Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,582	11,704	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	910	52,313		Massachusetts	52	1,750	8,050	
Kentucky	23	925	12,488		Connecticut	52	1,600	4,320	
Tennessee	23	975	2,632		Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,695	12,370	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	933	15,120		New York	53	1,300	910	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	825	82		Pennsylvania	53	1,500	450	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	908	59,765		Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,360	1,360	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,420	13,774	
3A Light Air-cured					Wisconsin	55	1,490	14,900	
Ohio	31	850	14,365		Minnesota	55	1,240	744	
Indiana	31	920	11,132		Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	15,644	
Missouri	31	1,050	7,140		Georgia	56	1,050	105	
Kansas	31	950	285		Florida	56	1,050	105	
Virginia	31	1,150	13,800		Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,050	210	
West Virginia	31	750	2,475		Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,521	55,062	
North Carolina	31	1,225	13,475		CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:				
Kentucky	31	925	308,950		Massachusetts	61	1,050	1,050	
Tennessee	31	950	69,350		Connecticut	61	980	6,272	
Alabama	31	850	85		Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	989	7,322	
Total Burley Belt	31	939	441,057		Georgia	62	1,075	645	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	775	29,062		Florida	62	1,100	2,640	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	927	470,119		Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,285	
					Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,020	10,607	
					Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,371	118,480	
					CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:				
					Louisiana Perique	72	450	180	
					United States	All	1,026	1,730,680	



## CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

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September 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1943	Indicated:	Average :	1943	Indicated
	1933-42:		1944	1933-42 :		1944
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	273	355	285	43,025	73,485	60,135
New York, Long Island	224	214	150	10,909	14,011	10,425
New York, Upstate	104	109	100	17,649	15,667	13,150
Pennsylvania	121	106	108	22,836	18,656	17,820
3 Eastern	167.9	205.8	176.0	94,419	121,819	101,530
Michigan	96	105	85	23,765	22,365	14,875
Wisconsin	81	88	75	17,767	16,368	10,575
Minnesota	79	97	85	20,285	23,571	17,765
North Dakota	90	130	120	11,994	22,100	21,240
South Dakota	57	80	72	1,844	3,680	2,664
5 Central	85.6	102.7	90.8	75,654	88,084	67,119
Nebraska	108	130	116	8,846	12,090	8,816
Montana	96	115	115	1,642	2,645	1,955
Idaho	222	230	230	27,014	43,470	37,720
Wyoming	110	145	120	2,054	2,175	1,680
Colorado	163	215	205	13,650	18,705	18,245
Utah	158	175	165	2,061	3,430	2,888
Nevada	168	200	195	373	680	663
Washington	188	220	190	8,329	13,200	8,930
Oregon	179	195	200	6,865	10,335	9,200
California 1/	277	280	320	8,912	11,480	12,480
10 Western	175.2	202.4	200.0	79,747	118,210	102,577
TOTAL 18	131.6	161.3	148.3	249,821	328,113	271,226
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	153	160	150	1,285	1,472	1,275
Vermont	134	125	135	1,969	1,825	1,660
Massachusetts	139	135	145	2,380	3,375	3,625
Rhode Island	186	175	170	786	1,085	1,105
Connecticut	169	145	150	2,742	3,190	3,165
5 New England	151.3	142.2	147.5	9,163	10,947	10,830
West Virginia	87	75	65	2,987	2,775	2,145
Ohio	103	95	80	11,464	8,550	6,240
Indiana	98	100	70	5,542	4,100	2,870
Illinois	78	62	55	3,168	2,170	1,760
Iowa	85	97	70	5,539	5,238	3,500
5 Central	92.9	88.8	70.6	28,699	22,833	16,515
New Mexico	74	80	78	348	480	468
Arizona	137	180	220	245	1,170	1,342
2 Southwestern	92.6	132.0	149.6	594	1,650	1,810
TOTAL 12	102.2	102.3	91.3	38,456	35,430	29,155
30 LATE STATES	126.8	152.7	139.8	288,276	363,543	300,381
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	172	161	123	9,174	11,431	8,856
Delaware	89	70	70	438	308	287
Maryland	104	88	92	2,699	1,980	1,822
Virginia	116	123	77	9,695	9,594	5,852
Kentucky	76	88	53	3,462	4,664	2,438
Missouri	85	89	60	3,752	3,827	2,160
Kansas	80	90	46	2,225	2,970	1,150
TOTAL 7	110.2	114.1	80.9	31,444	34,774	22,565
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	124.9	148.3	133.0	319,721	398,317	322,946

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.



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## POTATOES 1/2 (Cont'd)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Average:	1943	Indicated:	Average :	1943	Indicated
STATE	:1933-42:	1944	: 1944	: 1933-42 :	1944	: 1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	99	111	75	8,332	12,099	6,525
South Carolina	112	103	61	2,472	3,193	1,464
Georgia	64	61	45	1,334	2,135	1,440
Florida	124	121	106	3,597	3,703	3,445
Tennessee	71	73	53	3,048	4,380	2,279
Alabama	88	94	58	3,835	5,264	3,422
Mississippi	65	56	65	1,311	1,904	2,210
Arkansas	73	79	69	3,093	4,661	3,450
Louisiana	61	61	53	2,490	3,599	3,339
Oklahoma	69	61	69	2,219	2,501	2,208
Texas	67	86	76	3,516	6,450	5,016
California 1/	286	350	315	7,944	16,450	19,845
TOTAL 12	94.1	104.2	93.3	43,191	66,339	54,343
TOTAL U.S.	120.1	139.9	125.3	362,912	464,656	377,589
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1943	Indicated:	Average:	1943	Indicated
	: 1933-42 :	1944	: 1944	: 1933-42 :	1944	: 1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	142	90	110	2,219	1,440	1,760
Ind.	92	100	90	306	150	135
Ill.	84	80	76	364	360	380
Iowa	85	85	90	214	170	180
Mo.	87	76	95	804	760	760
Kans.	99	135	140	338	378	420
Del.	128	85	120	558	255	360
Md.	147	120	145	1,133	960	1,160
Va.	114	93	110	3,914	2,976	3,630
N.C.	100	97	105	8,362	7,760	8,400
S.C.	84	87	86	4,925	6,960	6,708
Ga.	74	75	75	8,044	9,375	8,700
Fla.	66	67	68	1,277	1,608	1,292
Ky.	84	83	75	1,523	1,826	1,425
Tenn.	91	88	85	4,388	4,752	3,825
Ala.	75	80	80	6,447	7,680	7,200
Miss.	86	85	92	6,524	6,970	6,624
Ark.	75	60	70	2,329	1,620	1,540
La.	69	72	65	7,034	8,856	7,345
Okla.	69	50	75	876	600	1,050
Tex.	74	78	68	4,332	5,616	4,420
Calif.	114	125	120	1,269	1,500	1,440
U.S.	84.3	81.7	83.4	67,182	72,572	68,754



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## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1934-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	589	813	704	844
New Hampshire	729	961	767	832
Vermont	543	731	722	470
Massachusetts	2,586	3,400	2,228	2,583
Rhode Island	270	332	281	280
Connecticut	1,422	1,922	836	1,635
New York	16,140	18,997	13,602	17,280
New Jersey	3,216	3,239	2,028	2,280
Pennsylvania	9,086	10,031	5,070	9,100
Total N. Atl.	34,581	40,426	26,238	35,304
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,093	940	499	963
Maryland	1,936	2,211	864	1,836
Virginia	11,493	14,094	5,590	13,500
West Virginia	4,366	4,686	2,046	4,290
North Carolina	1,142	1,086	499	1,628
Total S. Atl.	20,032	23,017	9,498	22,217
Total Eastern States	54,613	63,443	35,736	57,521
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,190	6,384	2,422	5,478
Indiana	1,589	1,392	1,010	1,292
Illinois	3,204	3,410	2,790	2,728
Michigan	7,881	9,234	5,888	7,670
Wisconsin	644	737	862	770
Minnesota	210	168	172	179
Iowa	276	108	42	75
Missouri	1,453	1,075	968	660
Nebraska	299	118	34	90
Kansas	788	580	260	310
Total N. Cent.	21,534	23,206	14,448	19,252
South Central:				
Kentucky	285	179	280	213
Tennessee	316	327	198	304
Arkansas	774	616	563	568
Total S. Cent.	1,376	1,122	1,041	1,085
Total Central States	22,910	24,328	15,489	20,337
Western States:				
Montana	333	173	258	376
Idaho	3,166	1,705	640	2,040
Colorado	1,600	1,595	1,140	1,950
New Mexico	718	752	847	819
Utah	397	307	550	563
Washington	27,939	27,339	23,000	29,304
Oregon	3,218	2,652	2,690	3,213
California	7,486	5,979	8,700	6,510
Total Western States	44,856	40,502	37,825	44,775
Total 35 States	122,378	128,273	89,050	122,633

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.



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PEACHES					PEARS				
Production 1/					Production 1/				
State	Average	1942	1943	Indicated	State	Average	1943	Indicated	
	1933-42			1944		1933-42		1944	
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
N.H.	15	15	2/	16	Maine	8	5	9	
Mass.	55	51	1	46	N.H.	11	4	11	
R.I.	17	16	2/	19	Vt.	4	1	2	
Conn.	123	163	6	125	Mass.	62	20	43	
N.Y.	1,371	1,615	95	1,801	R.I.	8	4	6	
N.J.	957	1,228	918	1,178	Conn.	66	38	67	
Pa.	1,628	1,771	1,176	1,863	N.Y.	1,117	528	1,206	
Ohio	744	678	300	1,033	N.J.	60	48	53	
Ind.	300	112	157	646	Pa.	558	174	470	
Ill.	1,334	652	400	1,386	Ohio	549	173	368	
Mich.	2,185	2,150	1,452	3,510	Ind.	284	72	152	
Iowa	76	22	20	25	Ill.	530	232	341	
Mo.	715	512	68	315	Mich.	1,148	481	1,157	
Nebr.	21	14	2/	1	Iowa	106	50	54	
Kans.	88	22	2	15	Mo.	356	170	165	
Del.	376	396	93	617	Nebr.	27	13	14	
Md.	401	476	221	595	Kans.	136	52	58	
Va.	1,187	1,936	172	2,650	Del.	7	2	6	
W.Va.	355	570	160	670	Md.	65	20	49	
N.C.	2,074	2,463	252	2,698	Va.	378	26	372	
S.C.	2,121	3,500	392	2,460	W.Va.	80	12	134	
Ga.	5,382	6,177	1,593	4,860	N.C.	337	88	336	
Fla.	82	123	66	121	S.C.	136	36	158	
Ky.	606	183	366	378	Ga.	355	138	500	
Tenn.	1,162	466	294	686	Fla.	131	99	176	
Ala.	1,539	1,595	649	1,380	Ky.	226	80	128	
Miss.	912	974	476	1,105	Tenn.	285	132	169	
Ark.	2,080	2,337	738	2,646	Ala.	295	112	286	
La.	304	335	176	390	Miss.	358	136	384	
Okla.	476	477	136	286	Ark.	171	80	224	
Tex.	1,543	1,610	900	1,517	La.	162	78	251	
Idaho	196	279	198	400	Okla.	142	75	96	
Colo.	1,411	1,490	1,978	2,112	Tex.	393	211	475	
N.Mex.	94	110	134	168	Idaho	61	36	73	
Ariz.	63	50	60	60	Colo.	188	264	171	
Utah	472	340	846	750	N.Mex.	43	53	51	
Nev.	5	2	5	7	Ariz.	10	11	10	
Wash.	1,562	2,168	2,052	2,604	Utah	113	200	180	
Oreg.	397	535	418	606	Nev.	4	5	4	
Calif., all	23,194	28,752	25,210	30,627	Wash., all	6,242	5,266	7,756	
Clingstone	3/14,434	17,668	14,585	18,793	: Bartlett	4,374	3,906	6,016	
Freestone	8,759	11,084	10,625	11,834	: Other	1,868	1,360	1,740	
					: Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,267	
					: Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,771	
					: Other	2,217	1,431	2,496	
					: Calif., all	9,622	12,543	8,795	
					: Bartlett	8,392	11,293	7,751	
					: Other	1,229	1,250	1,042	
U.S.	57,618	66,365	42,180	72,272	U.S.	28,559	24,585	29,225	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

3/ Mainly for canning.



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## GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1942	1943	Indicated
	1933-42			1944
Tons				
Mass.	470	300	150	250
R.I.	225	200	150	150
Conn.	1,450	1,100	700	900
N.Y.	62,470	69,600	39,200	58,500
N.J.	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,600
Pa.	17,850	21,500	15,300	19,800
Ohio	24,010	22,400	17,900	23,000
Ind.	3,550	2,800	2,100	2,300
Ill.	5,110	4,300	2,900	3,500
Mich.	43,580	46,000	42,400	40,300
Wis.	435	500	500	600
Iowa	3,630	3,200	2,900	3,100
Mo.	8,070	7,200	5,200	6,800
Nebr.	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,300
Kans.	2,840	3,600	2,200	3,200
Del.	1,540	1,200	1,000	1,200
Md.	465	300	200	300
Va.	2,060	1,900	1,100	1,700
W.Va.	1,265	1,400	800	1,300
N.C.	6,330	6,400	5,200	6,400
S.C.	1,390	1,400	1,100	1,200
Ga.	1,670	2,100	1,700	2,200
Fla.	660	600	450	600
Ky.	2,050	2,000	1,800	1,900
Tenn.	2,270	2,700	2,000	2,200
Ala.	1,310	1,400	1,100	1,100
Ark.	8,960	8,400	7,300	9,600
Okla.	2,900	3,100	2,300	3,100
Tex.	2,350	2,200	2,200	2,100
Idaho	555	450	250	450
Colo.	515	500	400	500
N.Mex.	1,050	900	900	1,000
Ariz.	910	700	1,400	1,500
Utah	840	700	800	900
Wash.	8,420	14,900	15,000	17,600
Oreg.	2,110	1,800	1,800	2,300
Calif., all	2,143,800	2,160,000	2,789,000	2,533,000
Wine varieties	522,700	474,000	575,000	548,000
Table varieties	387,600	409,000	553,000	500,000
Raisin varieties	1,233,500	1,277,000	1,661,000	1,485,000
Raisins 2/	216,700	254,000	401,000	--
Not dried	366,700	261,000	57,000	--

U.S. 2,371,410 2,402,150 2,972,900 2,758,450

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	:	Condition September 1			:	Production 1/					
and	:	Average	:	1943	:	Average	:	1943	:	Indicated	
State	:	1933-42	:	1943	:	1933-42	:	1943	:	1944	
		<u>Percent</u>					<u>Tons</u>				
FIGS:											
California											
Dried )		77		86		2/26,830		2/36,700		--	
Not dried)				81		11,940		23,000		--	
OLIVES:											
California		54		59		49		37,600		53,000	--
ALMONDS:											
California		52		53		59		13,390		16,000	19,700
WALNUTS:											
California		78		79		86		50,740		58,000	67,000
Oregon		68		67		81		3,910		5,300	7,100
2 States		--		78		85		54,650		63,300	74,100
FILBERTS:											
Oregon		80		89		82		2,367		6,200	5,800
Washington		3/76		78		77		408		830	860
2 States		--		87		81		2,775		7,030	6,660
AVOCADOS:											
Florida		59		70		72		1,633		4,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production			
	Average	1942	1943	Indicated
	1933-42			1944
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	424,800	572,000	485,000	205,000
New Jersey	96,400	95,000	62,000	59,000
Wisconsin	85,400	107,000	102,000	117,000
Washington	19,150	27,000	24,000	29,000
Oregon	6,990	11,200	7,900	9,800
5 States	632,740	812,200	680,900	419,800

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PECANS

State	All varieties			Improved varieties 1/		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	442	575	350	2/ 12	12	10
Missouri	880	1,400	775	28	52	25
North Carolina	2,247	2,700	3,008	1,946	2,380	2,647
South Carolina	2,179	3,650	2,900	1,868	3,175	2,500
Georgia	19,632	30,500	30,160	16,694	25,620	25,334
Florida	2,989	4,524	5,440	1,764	2,579	3,264
Alabama	6,996	10,500	9,440	5,575	8,300	7,440
Mississippi	5,565	9,000	8,060	3,127	5,300	5,078
Arkansas	3,545	4,600	3,850	470	1,200	962
Louisiana	7,645	9,500	12,950	2,094	2,620	3,950
Oklahoma	15,410	26,000	22,500	726	1,550	1,350
Texas	24,480	26,000	43,500	1,658	3,900	6,525
12 States	92,010	128,949	142,933	35,958	56,688	59,085

State	Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	432	563	340
Missouri	851	1,348	750
North Carolina	301	320	361
South Carolina	311	475	400
Georgia	2,938	4,880	4,826
Florida	1,225	1,945	2,176
Alabama	1,421	2,200	2,000
Mississippi	2,439	3,700	2,982
Arkansas	3,075	3,400	2,888
Louisiana	5,552	6,880	9,000
Oklahoma	14,684	24,450	21,150
Texas	22,822	22,100	36,975
12 States	56,052	72,261	83,848

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

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# APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1933-42	1941	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Tons				
	Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:					
California	216,500	198,000	204,000	80,000	302,000
Washington	12,310	14,600	21,000	15,400	23,000
Utah	3,165	1,300	3,100	10,100	8,300
3 States	231,975	213,900	228,100	105,500	333,300
PLUMS:					
Michigan	5,040	6,900	5,300	3,400	6,000
California	64,300	71,000	72,000	76,000	85,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,670	21,000	18,200	7,800	21,200
Washington, all	28,200	22,300	24,600	23,700	26,500
Eastern Washington	14,170	14,800	17,200	11,800	17,700
Western Washington	14,030	7,500	7,400	11,900	8,800
Oregon, all	97,730	69,400	70,500	104,000	53,000
Eastern Oregon	13,470	15,400	15,500	10,200	13,900
Western Oregon	84,260	54,000	55,000	93,800	39,100
	Dry Basis 2/				
California	195,200	178,000	171,000	196,000	163,000

1/ For some States (except California prunes) in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 1/			
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	1944
	Percent			
ORANGES:				
California, all	73	73	80	83
Navels & Misc. 2/	72	72	84	74
Valencias	74	73	77	88
Florida, all	72	74	72	76
Early & Midseason	3/70	75	73	76
Valencias	3/68	73	71	75
Texas, all 2/	66	75	73	80
Arizona, all 2/	73	70	82	84
Louisiana, all 2/	73	80	65	83
5 States	72	73	77	80
TANGERINES:				
Florida	62	76	49	74
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	63	68	59	71
Seedless	3/62	68	68	71
Other	3/56	68	54	70
Texas, all	59	75	60	75
Arizona, all	74	50	85	76
California, all	73	73	80	79
Desert Valleys	--	77	81	83
Other	--	70	79	77
4 States	64	70	62	73
LEMONS:				
California	73	75	79	74
LIMES:				
Florida	69	74	78	74

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.



CROP REPORT  
as of  
September 1, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
September 11, 1944  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production
	acre Pounds	Thousand pounds
Virginia	1,200	189,600
North Carolina	1,250	366,250
Tennessee	650	9,100
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,215	564,950
South Carolina	575	31,050
Georgia	740	829,540
Florida	640	81,920
Alabama	700	378,000
Mississippi	475	12,825
Total (S. E. area)	713	1,333,335
Arkansas	375	8,625
Louisiana	280	3,920
Oklahoma	450	131,400
Texas	420	323,400
Total (S. W. area)	425	467,345
United States	688.9	2,365,630

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production
	acre Short tons	Thous. short tons
Ohio	8.0	112
Mich.	8.5	552
Nebr.	11.5	586
Mont.	11.5	805
Idaho	15.0	675
Wyo.	12.0	360
Colo.	11.0	1,419
Utah	14.6	467
Calif.	16.0	1,120
Other States	12.2	1,108
U.S.	12.1	7,204

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Wash.	1,786	1,975	1,700	10,251	15,207	16,490
Oreg.	894	850	910	18,773	14,450	16,835
Calif.	1,433	1,600	1,600	9,999	12,640	13,440
U.S.	1,158	1,297	1,278	39,024	42,297	46,765

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

Sept. 11, 1944

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1933-42 Average, 1943, and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1943	1944	1944	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42			1943	1933-42		
	Million pounds				Pounds		
July	10,517	11,765	11,625	99	2.61	2.78	2.71
August	9,525	10,571	10,360	98	2.36	2.49	2.41
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	75,053	83,917	83,657	99.7	2.38	2.53	2.48

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	September 1			:	State and Division	September 1		
	Average	1943	1944			Average	1943	1944
	1933-42					1933-42		
	Pounds					Pounds		
Me.	15.1	16.6	18.1	:	Md.	15.8	14.8	16.2
N. H.	15.3	14.9	16.5	:	Va.	13.6	12.8	14.0
Vt.	14.0	15.3	15.2	:	W.Va.	13.6	13.4	13.5
Mass.	17.8	18.3	18.5	:	N. C.	12.8	13.6	13.7
Conn.	18.3	19.7	17.6	:	S. C.	10.9	10.9	11.1
N. Y.	16.6	17.4	17.3	:	Ga.	9.0	9.7	9.1
N. J.	19.6	20.1	20.1	:	S. Atl.	12.15	12.61	13.06
Pa.	17.2	17.6	16.8	:	Ky.	13.4	13.0	12.4
N. Atl.	16.79	17.58	17.27	:	Tenn.	11.8	12.6	12.1
Ohio	16.0	16.2	15.9	:	Ala.	8.9	8.3	9.1
Ind.	15.3	15.8	15.3	:	Miss.	7.4	6.8	7.8
Ill.	15.1	14.9	15.3	:	Ark.	8.8	7.2	9.3
Mich.	17.3	17.9	17.6	:	Okla.	10.3	9.3	9.8
Wis.	15.9	16.6	15.4	:	Tex.	9.2	7.8	7.6
E. N. Cent.	15.85	16.28	15.78	:	S. Cent	9.89	9.45	9.69
Minn.	13.5	13.4	13.2	:	Mont.	14.7	16.0	15.5
Iowa	13.9	14.6	14.0	:	Idaho	18.4	18.3	18.6
Mo.	11.0	12.2	12.5	:	Wyo.	13.9	15.6	15.0
N. Dak.	12.9	13.1	12.6	:	Colo.	13.9	14.7	14.3
S. Dak.	11.3	11.9	11.8	:	Wash.	18.0	18.5	18.4
Nebr.	13.2	14.1	13.3	:	Oreg.	16.1	17.8	16.9
Kans.	12.2	12.6	12.6	:	Calif.	18.5	20.5	20.5
W. N. Cent.	12.68	13.19	12.95	:	West.	16.22	17.53	17.14
				:	U. S.	13.69	14.10	13.93

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

September 1, 1944

## AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and : hand during August :	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During August : Jan. to Aug. incl.
Division:	1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	2,080 1,591	1,525 1,510	32 24 278 259
N.H.	1,605 1,710	1,407 1,522	23 26 217 249
Vt.	798 788	1,618 1,469	13 12 119 125
Mass.	4,012 3,261	1,445 1,476	58 48 557 566
R.I.	378 351	1,420 1,445	5 5 50 53
Conn.	2,481 2,236	1,389 1,500	34 34 304 324
N.Y.	10,794 10,707	1,426 1,420	154 152 1,505 1,613
N.J.	5,220 5,174	1,302 1,395	68 72 692 743
Pa.	13,072 14,230	1,373 1,336	179 190 1,942 2,072
N.Atl.	40,440 40,048	1,400 1,406	566 563 5,664 6,004
Ohio	14,302 14,476	1,370 1,336	196 193 2,049 2,165
Ind.	10,092 9,590	1,333 1,277	135 122 1,526 1,520
Ill.	14,942 15,767	1,178 1,197	176 189 2,048 2,208
Mich.	8,246 8,874	1,376 1,389	113 123 1,171 1,322
Wis.	11,553 12,907	1,426 1,376	165 178 1,664 1,834
E.N.Cent.	59,135 61,614	1,327 1,307	785 805 8,458 9,049
Minn.	18,062 18,386	1,420 1,392	256 256 2,674 2,849
Iowa	22,095 21,942	1,293 1,327	286 291 3,133 3,402
Mo.	16,646 16,346	1,194 1,265	199 207 2,302 2,446
N.Dak.	4,342 3,953	1,299 1,308	56 52 512 542
S.Dak.	5,930 6,440	1,286 1,293	76 83 798 889
Nebr.	10,074 10,231	1,259 1,252	127 128 1,481 1,570
Kans.	12,017 11,760	1,128 1,240	136 146 1,729 1,743
W.N.Cent.	89,166 89,058	1,274 1,306	1,136 1,163 12,629 13,441
Del.	672 739	1,240 1,197	8 9 93 102
Md.	2,412 2,674	1,209 1,252	29 33 313 342
Va.	6,224 6,481	1,181 1,162	74 75 781 809
W.Va.	3,060 3,029	1,321 1,302	40 39 415 417
N.C.	7,390 7,520	1,054 1,057	78 79 800 800
S.C.	2,804 2,972	902 936	25 28 257 276
Ga.	5,852 5,776	890 967	52 56 548 562
Fla.	1,505 1,452	1,029 986	15 14 177 165
S.Atl.	29,919 30,643	1,073 1,087	321 333 3,384 3,473
Ky.	7,626 7,234	1,141 1,128	87 82 1,006 984
Tenn.	7,856 7,492	1,097 1,070	86 80 916 913
Ala.	6,321 5,785	986 961	62 56 619 588
Miss.	5,850 6,065	744 822	44 50 513 538
Ark.	5,788 6,494	893 980	52 64 619 654
La.	3,812 3,896	781 806	30 31 315 335
Okla.	9,582 9,726	902 1,091	85 106 1,193 1,299
Tex.	21,458 23,427	1,051 1,029	226 241 2,578 2,766
S.Cent.	68,093 70,119	987 1,013	672 710 7,759 8,077
Mont.	1,539 1,628	1,345 1,302	21 21 196 207
Idaho	1,651 1,701	1,355 1,345	22 23 229 254
Wyo.	628 631	1,370 1,401	9 9 84 87
Colo.	2,652 3,256	1,277 1,231	34 40 381 404
N.Mex.	1,018 970	1,141 1,197	12 12 117 122
Ariz.	496 461	1,076 1,209	5 6 59 59
Utah	1,861 2,118	1,333 1,445	25 31 243 283
Nev.	222 247	1,240 1,302	3 3 28 31
Wash.	5,139 4,906	1,435 1,460	74 72 703 683
Oreg.	2,466 2,486	1,401 1,432	35 36 374 386
Calif.	12,604 13,163	1,252 1,389	158 183 1,570 1,743
West.	30,276 31,567	1,315 1,381	398 436 3,984 4,259
U.S.	317,029 323,049	1,223 1,241	3,878 4,010 41,878 44,303







